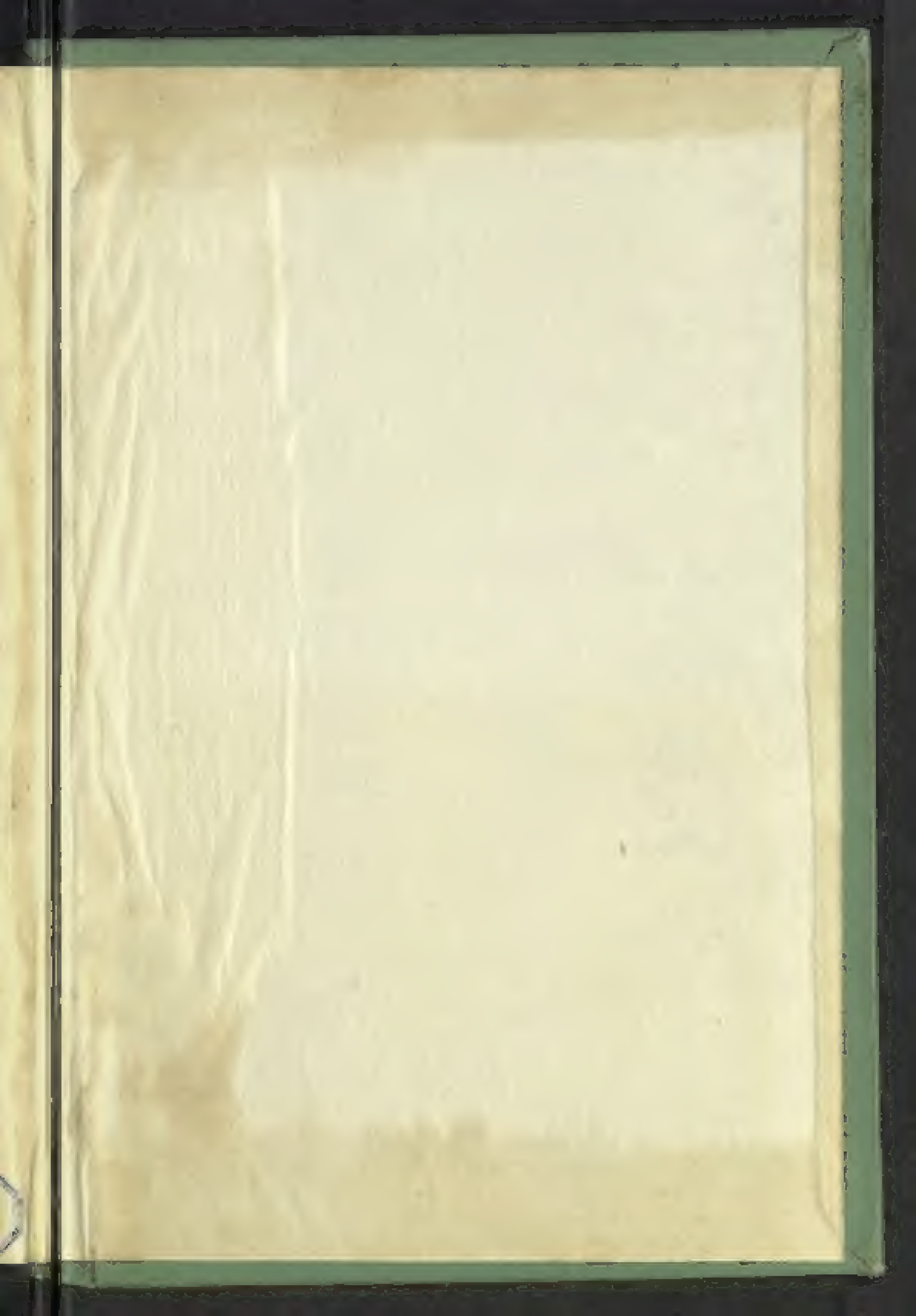

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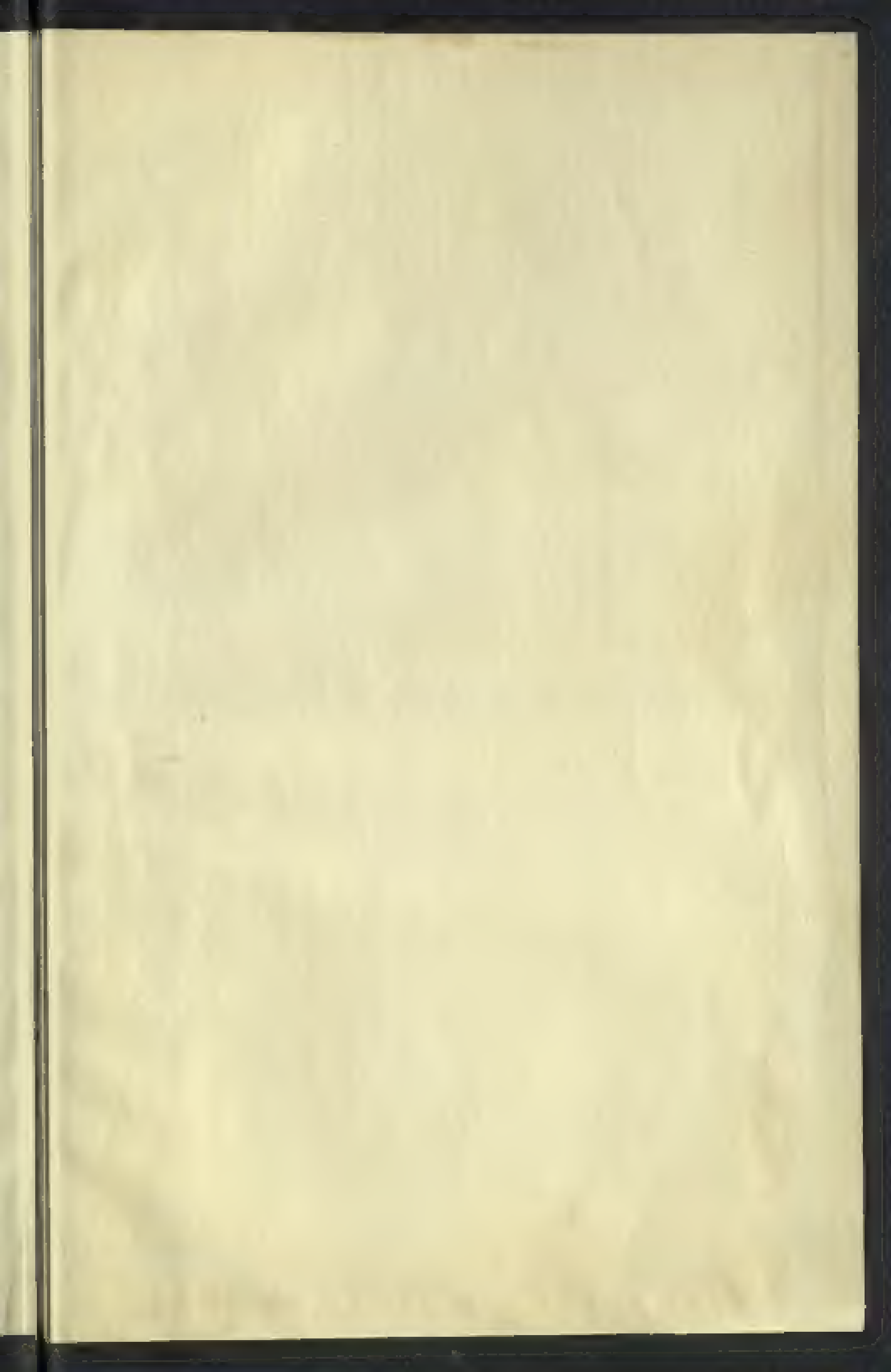
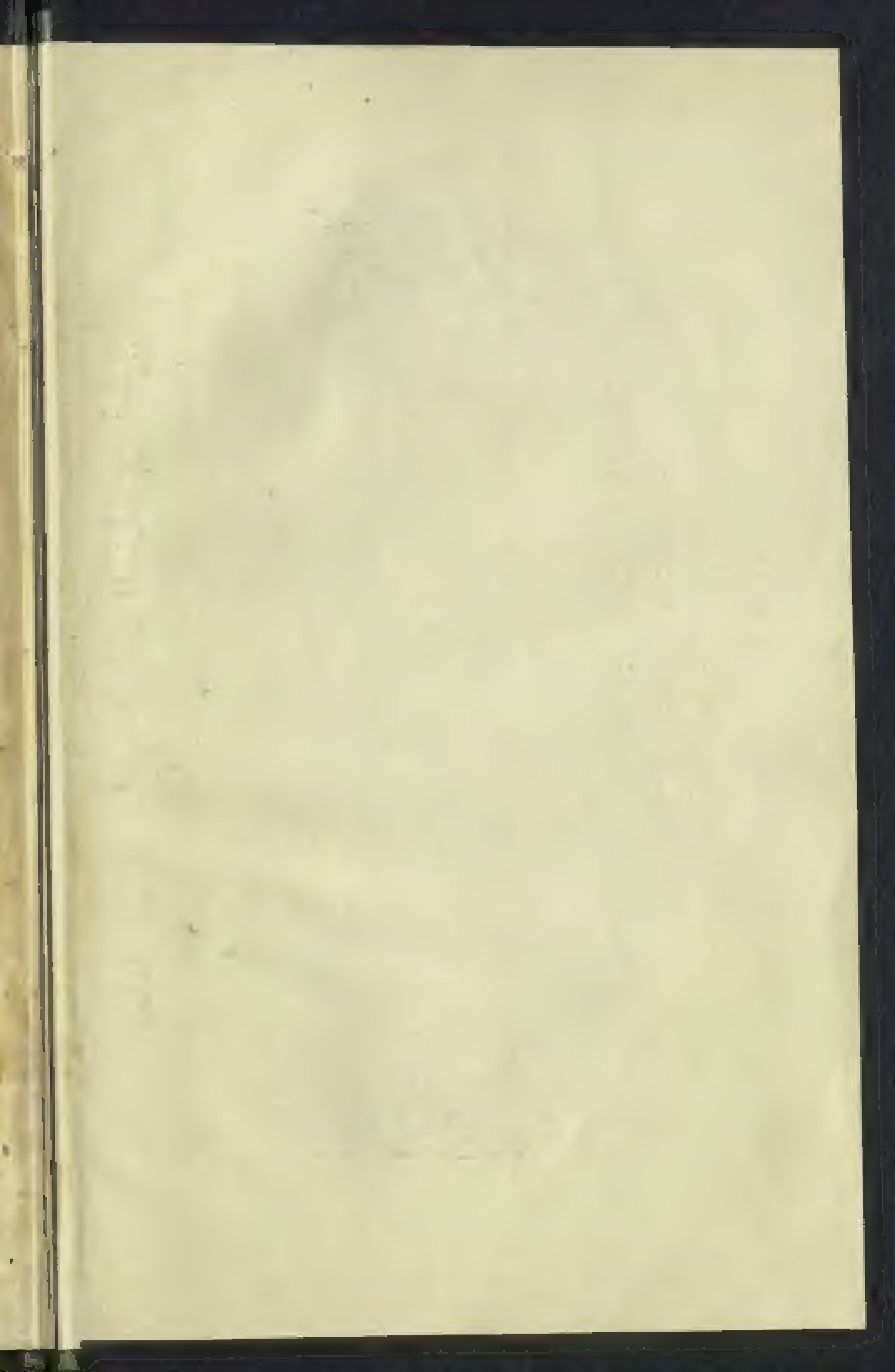




لمحة

عن اقتصاديات حلب

امس - اليوم - غداً

وتاريخها الماضي

نشرها

غرفة تجارة حلب

لمناسبة زيارة السادة والسيدات من المغتربين للشهباء

في ٣٠ و ٣١ آب ١٩٥٠

مطبعة روطوس - حلب

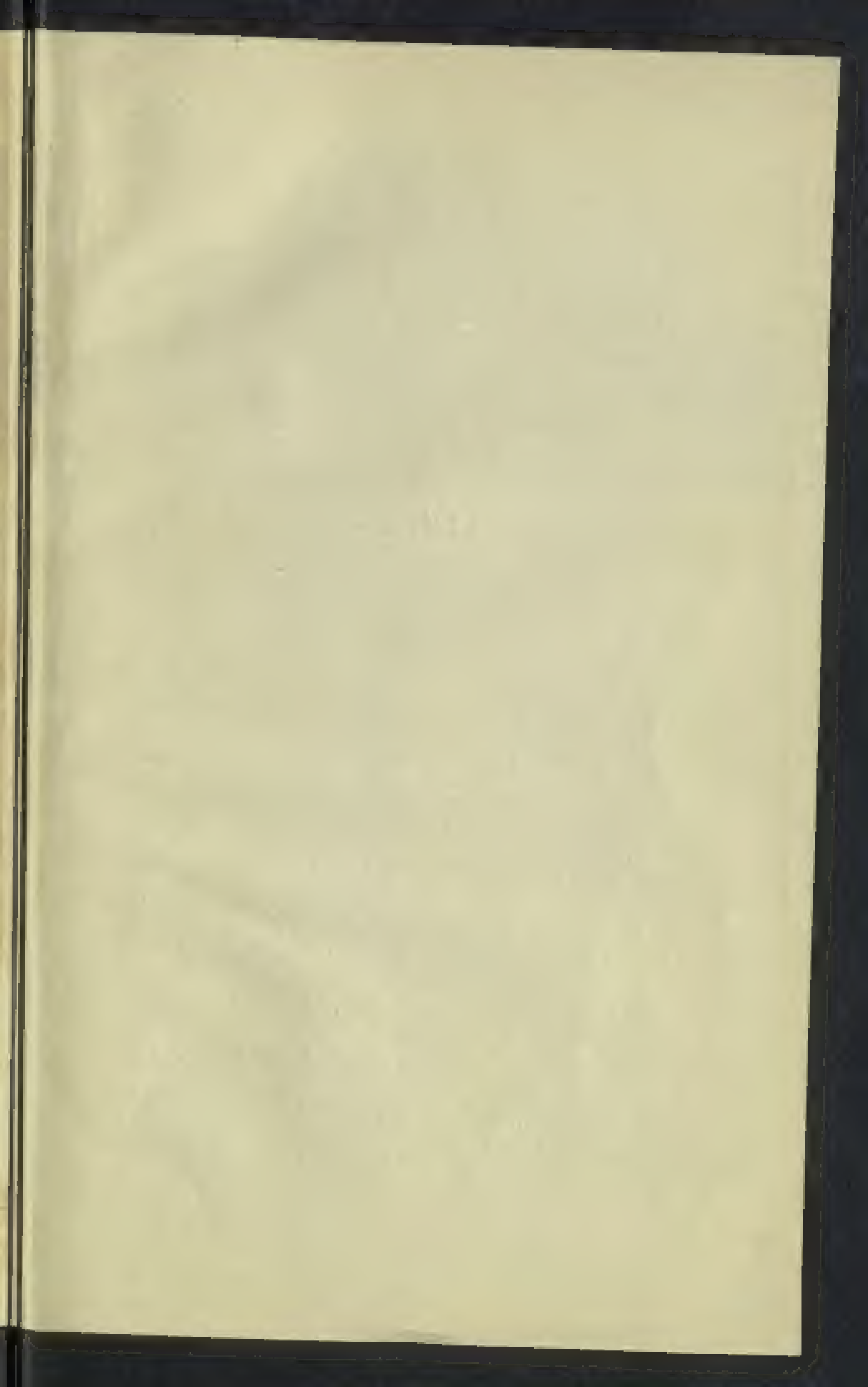
الجمهورية السورية

حلب وقلعتها

غرفة تجارة حلب

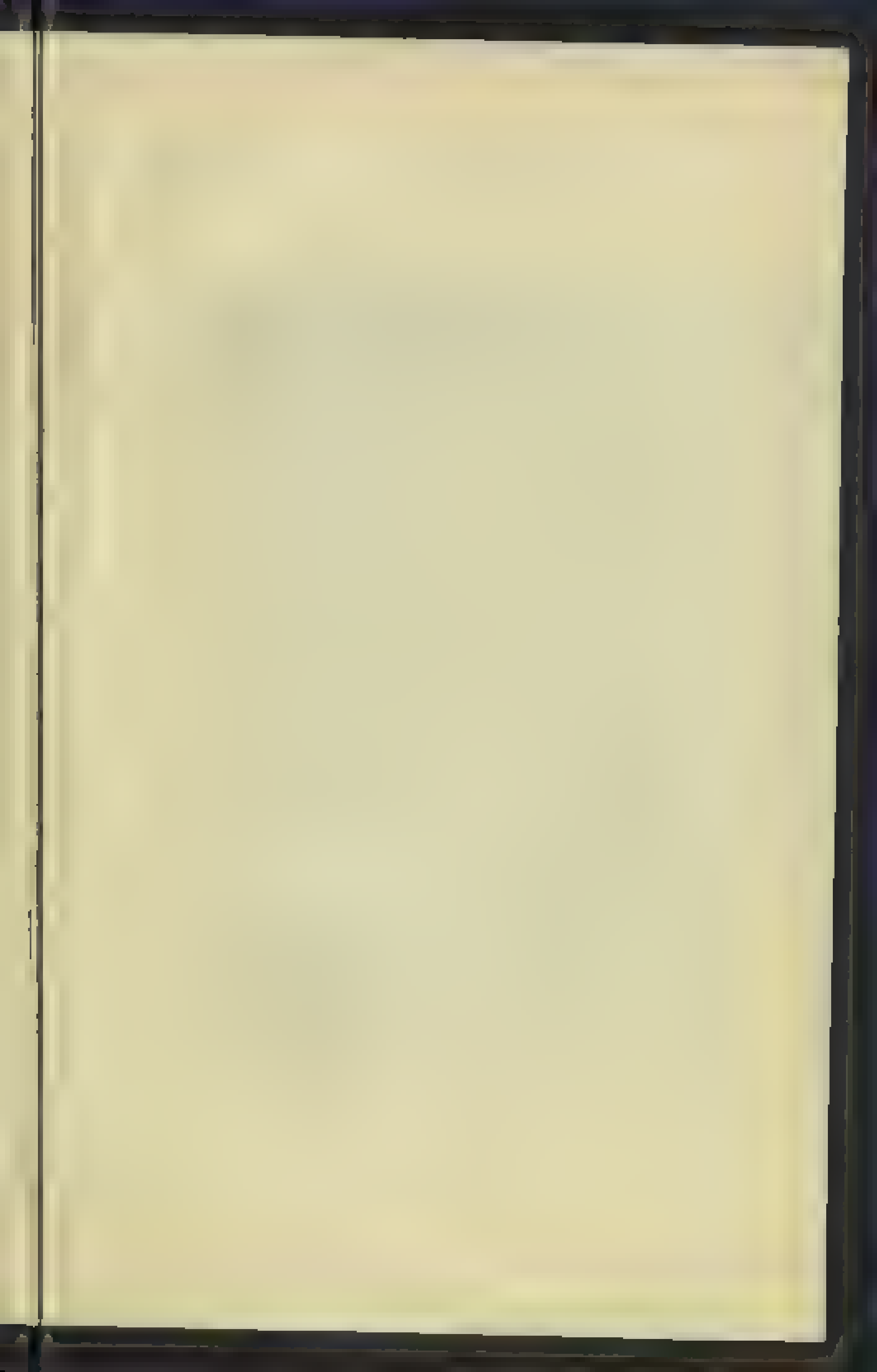
ترحب بالاخوان المغتربين اجمل ترحيب وترجو لجميعهم طيب الاقامة في ربوع الشهباء والوطن الام ، وتقدم لحضراتهم دراسة مقتضبة عن الوضع الاقتصادي في سوريا وحلب وضعها ، بمناسبة زيارتهم الكريمة ، نائب رئيسها الاستاذ **محمد سعيد الزعيم** آملة ان تزيدهم هذه الدراسة على بساطتها معرفة ببلادهم ، وتكون هذه المعرفة عاملاً قوياً في توثيق عرى الالفة بين المغتربين والمقيمين.

ويلي هذه الدراسة موجز تاريخ حلب بقلم الاستاذ **صبحي الصواف** مدير الآثار .



غرفهٔ تجارهٔ حلب

Aleppo Chamber of Commerce



اقتصاديات حلب

السائح [illegible] في القرن السادس عشر وإن [illegible] بعد
عهد المليك أقاموا قنصلاً لهم في حلب من الدرجة الأولى ومن
زال من آثارهم خان يحمل اسمهم. وكان هؤلاء يستعملون
[illegible] تجارية مع [illegible] اسكندرون [illegible]
الإنكليز [illegible] الإنكليز في القرن السادس عشر في عهد الملك جاك
الأول فكثر عدد الجاليات الأجنبية. وكان [illegible] عام ١٧٧٥
[illegible] وكالة [illegible] تجارية أوروبية. [illegible]
عن حلب وا[illegible] ذكره ([illegible]) في كتابه [illegible]
عام ١٣٣٥ أن [illegible] مشهورة في زمنه بزراعة القطن الذي كان
يرسل إلى [illegible] (De Roze.) ويقول السائح دوروز
الذي زار سورية عام ١٦٤٤ أن حلب [illegible]
سوقاً للبضائع [illegible] كبار التجار من جميع [illegible]
العرب. ومما كتبه السائح الفرنسي بوجولات (Poujoulat)
[illegible] حلب عام ١٨٣١ [illegible] في تركيه
آسيا. ويقول السائح [illegible] (Sip lal) [illegible]
[illegible] ([illegible]) قد نقلت الكثير من الصناعات من
الشرق إلى الغرب حتى [illegible] فلا أكلت صناعتها
الحريرية الثمينة [illegible] الأسلحة [illegible]
اسم [illegible]) [illegible] صناعة النسيج الحريري في
أوروبا من القرن الثاني عشر والرابع عشر. ويقول (ابن جبير)
عن حلب أن [illegible] تخرج من [illegible]

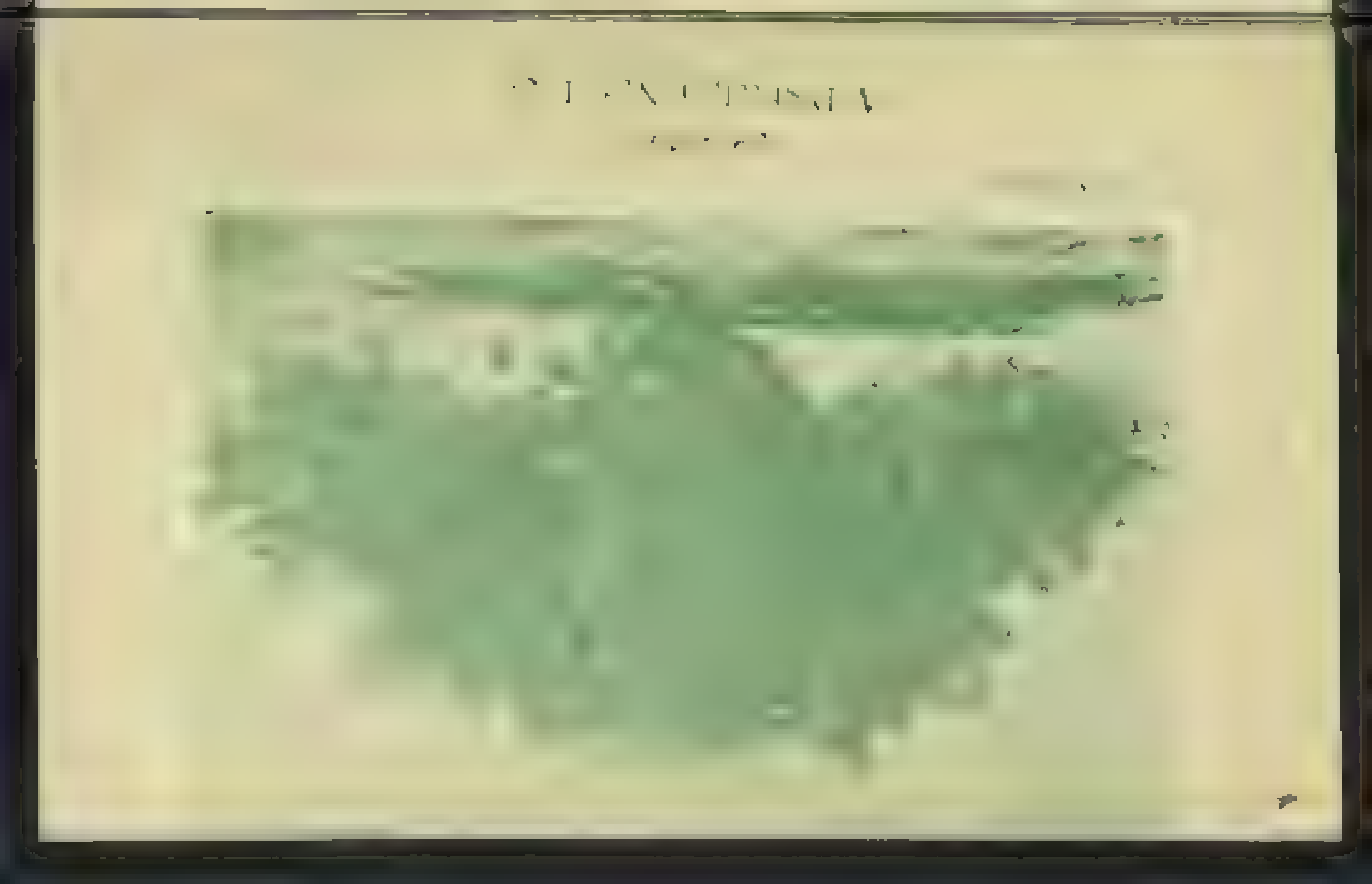
وقال (ياقوت الحموي) في معجمه المعروف ان لحلب حصن حصين
مباركة وتصب على جميع البلاد وانه يزرع في اوديتها القطن
والسمسم والبطيخ والخضر والكروم [illegible] ثلاث
يحكى عما رواه [illegible] صاحب كتاب (جغرافية) ان حلب
ماهرة بصناعة [illegible] وذكر الدكتور [illegible]
(Marbourg) ان حلب في سنة (١٨٠٨) كان فيها
(١٢٠٠) حرفة واكثر من العدد [illegible] وعدد
من المصانع والدباغات .

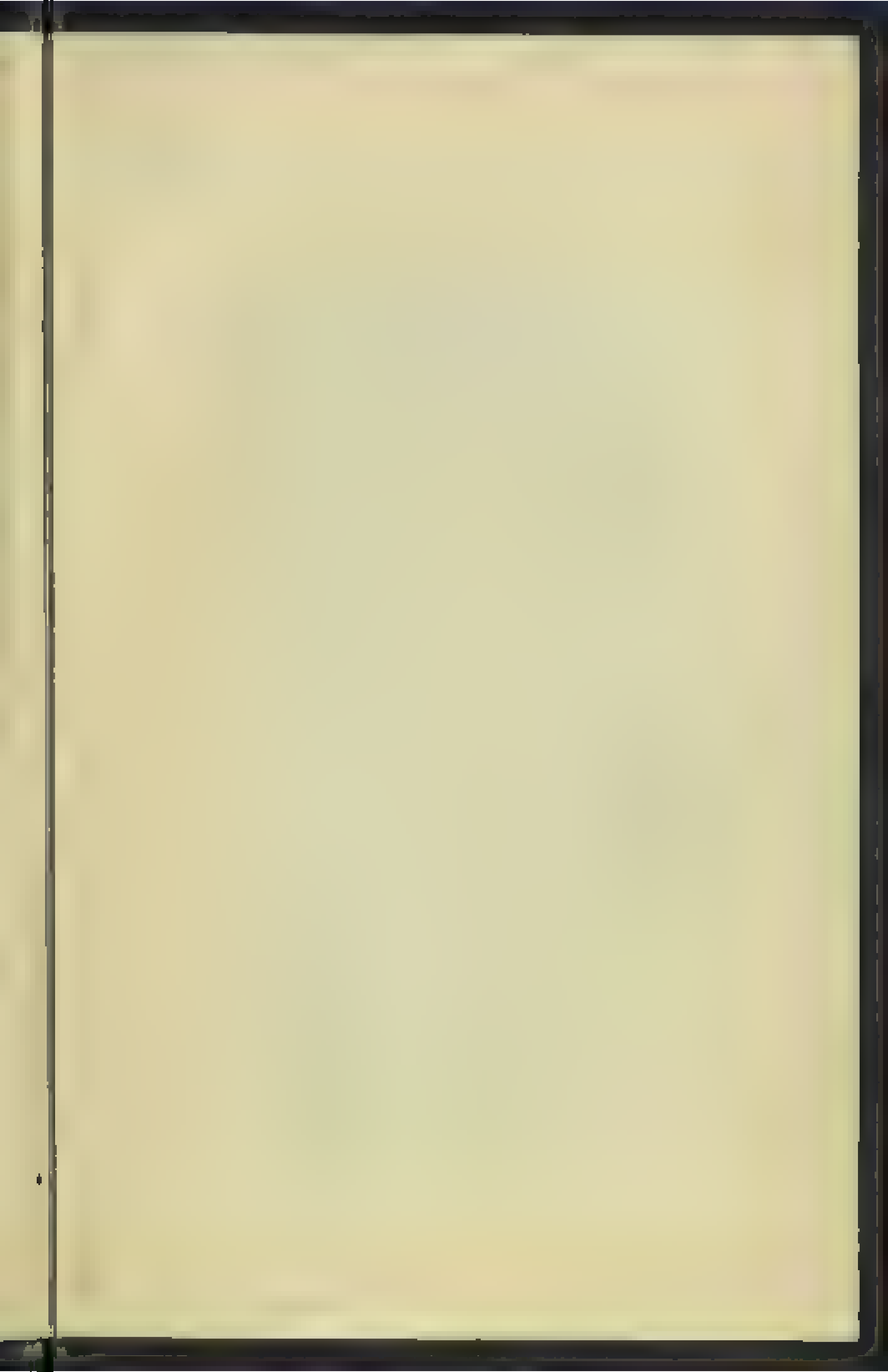
وكانت صناعة حفر الخشب مزدهرة في حلب منذ
القرن العاشر وقد نقل نور الدين زنكي في حلب منبر المسجد
الاقصى [illegible] حميد بن ظافر الحلبي وسلمان بن معالي من
خشب مرصع بالعاج و(الابنوس) [illegible] (٥٦٤ هـ) .
وكانت صناعة الزجاج مشهورة في حلب ودمشق وكانت تصدر منه
الى الغرب حيث [illegible] في قصور [illegible] وفي حلب كان
لصناعة الورق [illegible] مشهور [illegible] كبرى حتى ان [illegible] كان
[illegible] الى [illegible] يعرف بحلبي الورق .

ومن عجيب [illegible] ما ذكره في مذكراته
[illegible] Chevalier D'arvieux
وكان قنصلا في حلب عام ١٦٧٩ - ١٦٨٥ [illegible] كامل . وللتدليل على
[illegible] ماضي حلب التجاري [illegible]

عدد التجار في ارض ملك بور الذي قد سمت تركته عند وفاته
عشرين الف دينار ، وعندما كانت تجارة حلب بعد افتتاح قناة
السويس وبحكم موقعها استعادت مجدها بتقوية اواصر العلائق
التجارية مع الاناضول وارمينيا وكردستان وفارس وساعدها
على هذا الرواج النظر الى قطر عدد فقهاء والاغتراب في طلب
الكسب و ... في طلب الرزق حتى نزل بهم طلب الرزق وقد
جاء في الامثال القديمة أن : الحلبي وصل الى الهند . وقيل
هذا يوم ... تجار ولا كيل ... فكيف بالمثل ... يوم ادري
الحلبي في كل مكان في الارض وتحت كل كوكب كالحية ...
... الحصى ... . مرموقة ... ... لا حدود له
... على هذا ... في كل مكان وقد ... تجار
... من ... الاول . وفي ... في ... و ...
... ... تجار ... كما هم مثل ذلك في
الامريكيتين .

وحتى ... على ... في ...
... ... الاقتصادي ... . وقبل ... الحرب العالمية
الاولى كان من ... في ... تركية وصناعة
التي ... ... و ... ...
... ... على ... تركي تتطلب ... ...
و ... ... عن ... ... والمصطنعة التي
... ... الاقتصادي





وحدث الى الآلة و [illegible] بها لانشاء [illegible] حديثة .

وسورية الشمالية هي الاقليم الاكثر [illegible] في سورية . فما ان [illegible]
اليد العاملة الى سهول الجزيرة [illegible] للطبيعة
مدة [illegible] بعد ان كانت في [illegible] سورية [illegible]
الشرق الادنى ، حتى [illegible] حلب [illegible] . وما ان [illegible]
الحركات على شواطئ [illegible] الفرات والخابور [illegible]
حتى [illegible] ثروات [illegible] . كما ان [illegible] حلبية
[illegible] في [illegible] التجديد و [illegible]
[illegible] جديدة [illegible] ولو ان
[illegible] البلاد ،
[illegible] الاستقلال [illegible]
[illegible] الاقتصادي في [illegible]
[illegible] من
[illegible]
[illegible] في هذه البلاد [illegible]
[illegible] شعب
سكانها والعرب ، لكان وجه سورية اليوم أكثر [illegible]
[illegible] حلب [illegible]
[illegible] أرقام الصادرات [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

يخرج ثمانون في المائة منها من حلب وسورية الشمالية وبالرغم
مما أصاب الأغنام السورية من كوارث متلاحقة حتى لم [illegible]
منها سوى ثلاثة ملايين ونصف رأس . فإن [illegible] حلب وهي
وحدها التي تصدر عموم الأصواف التي تنتجها سورية [illegible]
في العام الحالي قرابة (٣٥٠٠) طنا بيعت [illegible]
تتراوح بين ٧٠/٩٠ سنتيماً ، والصوف في هذا [illegible]
[illegible] وحده هي [illegible] صادرات
[illegible] من ١٠٠ الى ١٥٠ [illegible]
[illegible] من (١٥٠) [illegible]

[illegible] الذي يصدر [illegible] كله
من [illegible] موسم [illegible]
في هذا [illegible]
[illegible]
(٣٠ و٣٥ ألف طن [illegible] في عام ١٩٤٥ -
١٩٤٦ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
في [illegible] على [illegible]
الى [illegible] لاستعمالها [illegible]
على الأسمدة الاستعمال [illegible] القطن [illegible]
سوري [illegible] عشر سنوات حتى تكون سورية بعد مصر

في هذا الشرق في مضمار هذه الزراعة الفنية .

والزيتون منتشر في غرب حلب وجنوبها ، وقديم فيها تدل عليه آثار المعاصر الرومانية المنتشرة . وهو مورد عظيم من موارد البلاد الحلبية يقدر انتاج زيوته بعشرة آلاف طن ، يصدر الى ايطاليا ، وامريكا ، وبولونيا وانكلترا وفرنسا وغيرها .

وتستورد سورية السكر من الخارج . ولا بد من أن [illegible] تكامل [illegible] بعد هذه التجارب المتوالية في كثير من جهاتها فضلا عن ان كثيراً من مواد السكرية متوفرة في [illegible] (٤٠) كيلو [illegible] فيكون في [illegible] (يستخرج [illegible]) اللازمة لصناعة الصابون ، وحول [illegible] سنتين او ثلاث [illegible] في حلب ويتحقق [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

صناعات حلب

الغزل

واذا نظرنا الى صناعات حلب وجدناها كثيرة الا ان اهمها هي صناعات الغزول القطنية وخيوط الثياب ولها اربعة معامل :

	مغزل	تأسس عام
١ - الشركة السورية للغزل والنسيج قصص	٣٠ ٠٠٠	١٩٣٣
٢ - شركة شاروق وحمامي	٧ ٧٠٠	١٩٣٨
٣ - شركة الشهباء (حريري)	١٦ ٠٠٠	١٩٤٥
٤ - [illegible]	٥ ٠٠٠	١٩٤٧
	٤٨ ٧٠٠	

وتستعمل [illegible] مغزل [illegible] للاصطناعي ([illegible]) الذي تستورده من ايطاليا وفرنسا وانكلترا وسويسرة . اما المعامل الاخرى فهي تستعمل القطن المحلي . ويقدر انتاج هذه المعامل [illegible] في عمل عادي ساعات [illegible] وخمسين [illegible]

الخيوط ، ويقدر بمقدار ما يجب ان تعمل جميعها دون توقف عشرة ساعة يبلغ انتاجها في اليوم نحواً من (٤٤٠٠) طن من الخيوط اللازمة لصناعة النسيج الآلي واليدوي في حلب وغيرها .

صناعات النسيج القطني اليدوي

هذه الصناعة قديمة جداً في حلب وقد كان انتاجها يصدر حتى الى اوربا ، ثم اقتصر على الشرق والمملكة الاردنية الهاشمية والجزيرة العربية ، فضلاً عن استهلاك البلاد السورية نفسها ، والحقيقة ان الحذق والمهارة في هذه الصناعة اتى بأنواع متنوعة ، ويقدر عدد الانوال اليدوية في حلب من مختلف الاصناف بألفين وخمسمائة نول ، ينتج النول الواحد في اليوم خمسة عشر متراً من الانسجة التي لا تقل دقة ومتانة وجمالاً عن النسيج الميكانيكي الحديث مثل الدامسكو والمخمل والبروكار والكتان والصايات والديما والمناشف وغيرها .

صناعة النسيج القطني الآلي

يكاد هذه الصناعة منحصر في معامل شركة الغزل والنسيج السورية التي تصنع (٣٠٠) طن من انتاجها من جودة الاصناف وهو

تغمر الاسواق بمثيله من الانسجة المستوردة ، وتنتج هذه الشركة كثيراً من انواع نسيج الخام والبفته والشاش والمناشف وغيرها ، ومعامل شركة (شهبا والحرير) تمد صناعتنا بالغزول ولا تزال تنتج مختلف الانسجة القطنية [illegible] والوان

صناعة النسيج الحريري اليدوي

قد كانت حلب شهيرة في هذه الصناعة في عهد الحرير الطبيعي [illegible] في العصور [illegible] للحرير الطبيعي [illegible] هذه الصناعة عندما [illegible] في حمص [illegible] قرابة الخمسة آلاف من الانوال اليدوية [illegible] الاسواق الداخلية والخارجية [illegible] فلسطين وشرق الاردن [illegible] [illegible] الحريرية الاصطناعية [illegible] دون [illegible] (البكاسكي) [illegible]

مع صناعة النسيج الحريري حديث وصناعة تطبيب [illegible] ورقة
ثلاثين [illegible] عامل في مختلف حرف [illegible] كعمال [illegible]
[illegible] و [illegible] و [illegible] وغيره

صناعة النسيج الحريري الآلي

لقد دخلت هذه الصناعة حلب عام ١٩٢٣ بواسطة [illegible]
فقط ثم تضاعف العدد ٤٠ نولاً عام ١٩٣١ و (٨٥٠) نولاً عام
١٩٣٩ ويقدر عدد الأنوال الآلية في حلب - (٢٣٠٠) نول .
ويقدر إنتاج النول [illegible] ساعات [illegible] (٢٥٠٠١٠٠) [illegible]
إن أكثر هذه الأنوال طابت بعمل مدة ست عشرة ساعة [illegible]
هذه الصناعة [illegible] كبرى في [illegible] في الأردن و [illegible]
الأخرى العربية وأكثر [illegible] عن طريق [illegible]
ولبنان كما [illegible]
الحلبية [illegible] من احتياجاتها . وأهم معامل النسيج [illegible]
كالآتي :

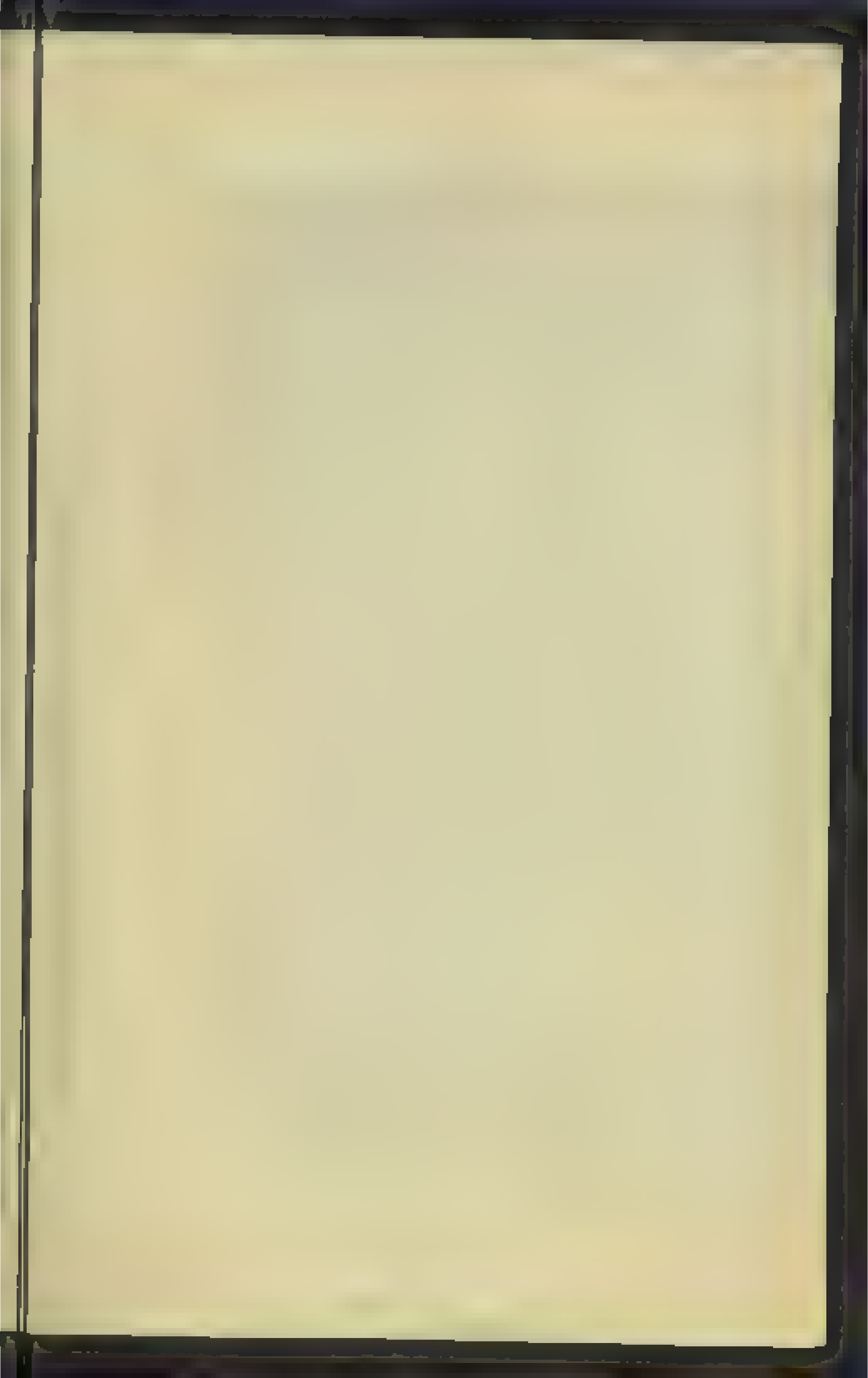
الشركة السورية للنسيج الحريري	١٠٠ نول
سامي صائم الدهر	٨٤ "
محمد صالح ومحمد هلال	٦٤ "
عبد الكريم وجورج حياط	٤٦ "

عبد القادر هاشم [illegible]	٤٢	بول
مشيل صالح	٣٨	«
ولي اخوان	٣٧	«
محمد سعيد وفؤاد [illegible]	٣٦	«
الحاج عمر [illegible]	٣٦	«
شوكت [illegible]	٣١	«
[illegible] كي [illegible] وأولاده	٢٨	«
عقيل و[illegible]	٢٨	«
[illegible] وعبده	٢٥	«
محمد [illegible] وولده	٢٣	«
محمد وسعيد [illegible]	٢٣	«
[illegible] اخوان	٢٠	«
محمد عبد [illegible]	٢٠	«
محمد وعبد [illegible]	٢٠	«
عبد القادر [illegible]	١٧	«
الحاج [illegible]	١٥	«
الحاج محمد [illegible]	١٥	«
عبد [illegible]	١٥	«
عبد [illegible]	١٤	«
محمد [illegible]	١٤	«
[illegible]	١٣	«

[illegible]

منظر عام لحلب وقلعتها مأخوذ من الجو

A bird's eye view of Aleppo and its fortress



ولولا سياسة الباب المفتوح في الناحية الجمركية لتقدمت هذه الصناعة وتوسعت أكثر ، وتكاد [illegible] سبعين في المائة من صناعة النسيج الحريري [illegible] ، ولو تيسر [illegible] في [illegible] الكهرباء والمحروقات ولو تسهل أمام المستوردين [illegible] الرسمي [illegible] لكانت الصناعات السورية في غير هذا [illegible] صاحب [illegible] مستوردات الأجنبية [illegible] الحركة [illegible] في البلاد [illegible] سوريا ولبنان [illegible] الذي يخص لها [illegible] مثل هذا [illegible] ، وكما [illegible] صناعة النسيج الحريري اليوم في سوريا [illegible] الأول في حياتها الاقتصادية .

صناعة الصابون

هذه الصناعة قديمة عهد في حلب ، فالصابون حتى كان يصدر إلى أوربا حتى القرن السادس عشر ، [illegible] المحتسبين [illegible] صناعة الصابون في حلب [illegible] الأول [illegible] [illegible] في [illegible] خمسة عشر

مصبنة تنتج صابوناً في … بواسطة … نحو … آلاف

طن … في سني … نحو … من … إلى ثلاثة …

البلاد كل حاجتها ويصدر … إلى … الكويت

منه اليوم (٢٠٠) قرش ، وقد حدث … الصابون نحو …

وجهة جديدة حديثة ، فنشأت … في … وأولاده

مصبنة حديثة لصناعة صابون … ، كما أن شركة …

… حديثة …

من صابون … والصابون التجاري وخلافه ، والصابون …

المصنوع من زيت الغار الذي يباع في محال … من

أزكى وأجود أصناف الصابون وله شهرة … رائحته

وشدة … في كل مكان .

ولا … تطور صناعة الصابون … [illegible]

من … حتى … للخارج

… البلاد عليها …

بواسطة هذه المعامل الحديثة المنتشرة في كل مكان .

الصناعات الأخرى

تتوفر … صناعات أخرى مهمة منها صناعة …

والصناعات … وفي … ثلاثة معامل … المعمل …

يوسف مشحص و … (٥٨) … ٢ — … و …

ويحوي (٣٦) آلة ، ٣ ــ معمل محمد وكامل صالح للحفر ويحوي (١٤) آلة . ويقدر انتاج هذه المعامل الثلاثة (٢٣٣٢٥) درزنة تقريباً على أنه بامكان هذه المعامل انتاج كميات كبرى لأن امكانياتها تساعد على ذلك . وهناك آلات [illegible] يدوية تصنع [illegible] لا بأس به .

وصناعة الطابوق وعدد معامله [illegible] تسعة عشر [illegible] انتاج (٣٧٠) طناً من [illegible] في [illegible] من [illegible] وكلها [illegible] من هذا الانتاج (١٠٠) طناً وتصدر في بعض الجهات .

وصناعة [illegible] في [illegible] صناعة [illegible] وما يلزم من [illegible] وعدد هذه [illegible] بزيادة [illegible] .

وصناعة الكحول [illegible] عدد معامل [illegible] شركات [illegible] الكحول ويقدر انتاج [illegible] (٣٧٢٠) طناً ، ولكن هذه الصناعة [illegible] العمال [illegible] من [illegible] ، وهذه الشركات [illegible] اكثر من [illegible] ويصدر [illegible] .

وصناعة [illegible] مستوردة من الخارج [illegible] [illegible] ميلاد [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] .

[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]
[illegible] في سورية .

ومن [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]
اربعة [illegible]
[illegible]
وشمال [illegible]
يشهد لاصحابه بتفوق ومهارة وفن .

[illegible]
في [illegible]
في [illegible]
[illegible] في [illegible]
حلب وزراعتها ، كما ان حلب [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] .

[illegible]
في [illegible]
[illegible]
وشركات [illegible] تصدر الكثير منه الى [illegible]
في اميركا للانتفاع منه واستخراج كثير من [illegible]
[illegible] ومن [illegible] ([illegible])
[illegible] عشرين عاما [illegible] ([illegible])

واشتهر [illegible] أكثر من [illegible]

[illegible] من [illegible]

[illegible] العراق و[illegible] الأردن وفلسطين . وصناعة الاسمنت

وقد كانت [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

هذه الصناعة [illegible]

البدوية حاليا وتطوره [illegible] حركة

[illegible]

كان [illegible] ذلك [illegible] في [illegible] بالدرجة

الأولى .

وصناعة [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

القطني والحريري والصوفي

ومن صناعة [illegible] وهي عديدة في [illegible] نسج خيوط
[illegible] [illegible] و [illegible] هو حديث [illegible] ومنها ما لا يزال
محافظاً [illegible] القديم . ومن صناعة السجاد والبسط والحصر
[illegible] و [illegible] و [illegible] والسكاكر
[illegible] و [illegible]
[illegible] خيوط [illegible] و [illegible] ومعاصر
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] و [illegible]
والدباغات وقد [illegible] في [illegible] و [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] صناعة [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] شركة مساهمة [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ١٩٤٥ [illegible]
[illegible] وشركاه [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] .

حرة وتشجيع [illegible] ويحوي [illegible] مصر في الأول من نوعه
في سوريا [illegible] شيء [illegible] [illegible] لاحد به [illegible]
وشركاه ، ومن الصناعات التي [illegible] البلاد [illegible]
[illegible] والاسمدة [illegible] ، لآخر في حربة ([illegible] [illegible] .
[illegible] [illegible] وعية عادة مصر) وصناعة [illegible]
المحركات [illegible] [illegible] و [illegible] [illegible]

حقوق الطبقة العاملة

إن قانون [illegible] السوري قد [illegible] كثيراً من [illegible]
[illegible] التي تتمتع [illegible] في [illegible] من [illegible]
[illegible] ، لاجور [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
والمرض والطوارئ وغير ذلك .

الاستقلال الاقتصادي

[illegible] [illegible] الاستقلال الاقتصادي [illegible] من [illegible]
المصالح المشتركة مع [illegible] [illegible] سورية [illegible]
ما كانت [illegible] من اهداف [illegible] تجارة و صناعة [illegible] [illegible]
نجاح الا في ظل سياسة اقتصادية قومية تي [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

المطلقة التي تطالبها البلاد والتي كانت دون شك خلاف مع سياسته وسياسة سورية ، إن مصلحة سورية المشتركة والحفاظ على ثروة البلاد القومية [illegible] في ظل سياسة (الباب المفتوح) أو (الستير [illegible])

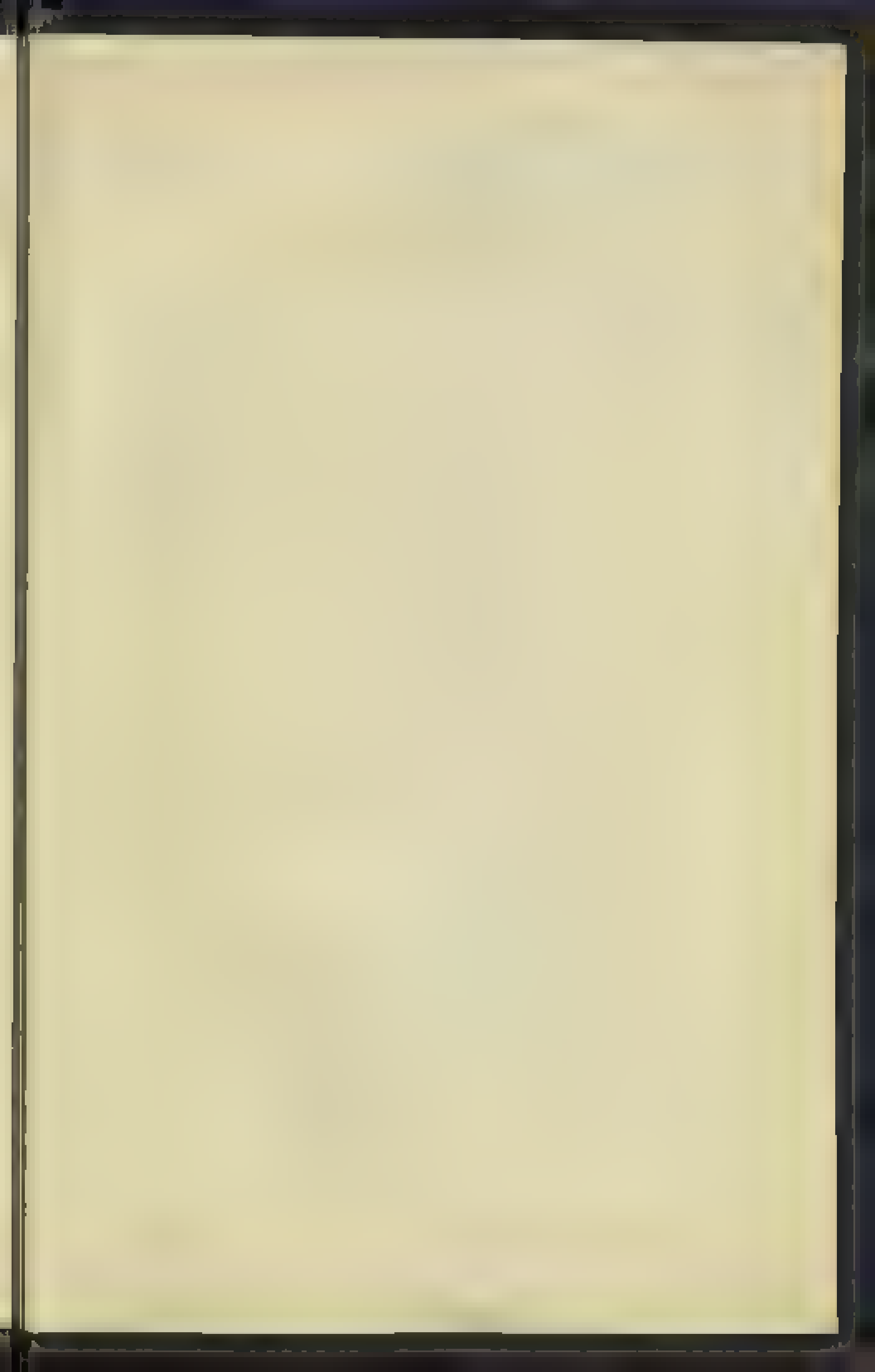
كما [illegible] سورية [illegible] تعتمد على [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] كل من المال [illegible] علاقته مع أخيه) فكل حل أماني سورية أن تعيش مع [illegible] عيشة وئام اقتصادي يزيل أسباب الشكاوى [illegible] من مصلحة كليهما .

مشاريع الري

[illegible]

حديقة السبيل الجديدة - حلب

The new Sebil Park - Aleppo



[illegible] ومساحته (٢٥٠) ألف هكتار لا [illegible] اليوم مستثمرا

اكثر من (٩٠) الف هكتار ، [illegible] الخابور لا تزيد مساحات

[illegible] من [illegible] (٢٤٠) الف هكتار ، اكثر من

[illegible] الف هكتار . [illegible] الرئيسية ما يتعلق

[illegible] و [illegible] (٤٠) كيلو مترا فان هذه القناة سوف

تروي (٩) آلاف هكتار جديدة ، [illegible]

[illegible] في [illegible] من [illegible] في [illegible]

[illegible] في [illegible] وبينها [illegible]

[illegible] هكتار سوف [illegible] نتاج [illegible]

كما ان [illegible] الدولة [illegible] في محافظة حلب (١٦٣)

الف هكتار وفي محافظات الفرات والجزيرة (٣٢٠) مما تطمح

[illegible] لتكون عاملا من عوامل الرفاه والتقدم في ميدان

الاقتصاد السوري .

مرفأ اللاذقية

ومتى [illegible] مرفأ اللاذقية [illegible] — وهو مرفأ

[illegible] سورية عامة [illegible] فان اثره في الاقتصاد

السوري [illegible] بواسطته سيكون عظيما [illegible]

[illegible] الحكومة [illegible] مباشرة به عملا

[illegible] الاجنبية [illegible] محدود —

للمساهمة في هذا المشروع لأكيد النمو مع [illegible] السورية ،
ومن حق كل سوري ان يصر [illegible] هذا [illegible] [illegible]
مواطن اذ لا حياة لسورية دون مرفأ [illegible] سياسي واقتصادي
وشواطئها البحرية تمتد على بحر [illegible] [illegible]

التجارة الخارجية

وتحتل سورية [illegible] [illegible] في التجارة
الخارجية [illegible] الزراعي و[illegible]
وتساعد [illegible] مع [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
حرة في [illegible] هذه المنطقة مركز [illegible] و[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] و[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] و[illegible]
[illegible] الى [illegible] و[illegible] حيث تصدر [illegible] لاصناف
[illegible] [illegible] و[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] من محصول
[illegible] [illegible] المركزية لسورية [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] والصناعية [illegible]
والمصنوعات و[illegible] و[illegible] والشحوم [illegible] و[illegible]
الصيدلانية و[illegible] و[illegible] و[illegible] مستعملة و[illegible]
و[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] و[illegible] الحركات و[illegible] و[illegible]
من انواع [illegible] ، وقد بلغت قيمة صادرات سورية [illegible]
الى الولايات المتحدة في عام [illegible] (٣،٧٥٩،٠٠٠)

بينما بلغت الواردات (١١٩٠٦٨٠٠٠) ليرة سورية وقد شكلت
هذه الواردات (٣٣) في المئة من مجموع ميزان سورية و[illegible]
بالنسبة للعجز في الميزان التجاري لابد من التوضيح أن سورية
في عهدها الاقتصادي الجديد ستصير بعد مدة من الزمن إلى حال
تكافئ فيه وارداتها مع صادراتها بفضل امكاناتها المتعددة .

هذه كلمة [illegible] عن [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] الاتحاد الوطني السوري [illegible]
[illegible] وسلامة [illegible]
في [illegible] سورية [illegible]
[illegible] .

حلب في ١٧ ٨ ١٩٥٠

محمد سعيد الزعيم
رئيس ثاني غرفة تجارة حلب

موجز عن تاريخ حلب

بقلم الاستاذ صبحي الصواف

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ارهم خنبت عن اور رهن مع سعر .

واول ذكر تاريخي حلب هو في عهد ريموش Rinush
(٢٥٣٠ – ٢٥١٥) ق.م حفيد سرجون الاكدي الذي تمكن
من حبس و سر ملك لوكال وشونجال Lugal Ushungal

ثم استعادت حلب حريتها الى ان ... Varam Sin
(الكدي (٢٤٥٢ – ٢٥٠٧) ق.م. كما جعل الاستقلال عليها
وسميها حداد وارمان .

ثم جرى [illegible] حلب في عهد [illegible] في [illegible] ورم اسم
مملكة [illegible] في [illegible] الامبراطورية وقد ذهب [illegible]
مملكة [illegible] الى حلب وقد [illegible] الى [illegible]
حلب مع ملكها . ثم جرى [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] حلب [illegible] هذه ١٥ [illegible]
ان [illegible] بين حلب و[illegible] قطعة [illegible]
[illegible] الامر [illegible] [illegible] في هذه
الطرق التجارية [illegible] ملك حلب ارادته على ملك قطنة
و[illegible] اليه [illegible] في حلب [illegible] وقد
[illegible] حلب [illegible]
[illegible] .

ثم جرى حلب [illegible] الحثيين [illegible] الخارق [illegible]
[illegible] في سنة ١٨٧٠ ق.م . [illegible] في [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] في سنة ١٦٥٠ ق. م [illegible]

[illegible] في سنة ١٤٧٣ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] سوريا [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] في سنة ١٢٠٠

ق م فأصبحت حلب [illegible] عاصمة لمملكة صغيرة كسائر الممالك [illegible] وهي ممالك معظمها حول المدن الكبيرة التي [illegible] وصادف ان جمعوا جموعهم [illegible] على [illegible] وكذلك دام نزاعهم مستمراً مع الآشوريين

[illegible] في سنة ٨٥٣ ق م [illegible] دول [illegible] وغيرها [illegible] حلب [illegible] الآشوريين حتى [illegible] الثالث ملك [illegible] ثم [illegible] الآشوري في سنة ٧٤٣ ق م .

وبقيت حمص [illegible] الدولة
العظيمة حيث [illegible] وذلك في سنة ٦١٢
ق.م وهكذا [illegible] اقل من قرن حتى
فتحها الفرس . [illegible] فقدت كثيراً من اهميتها [illegible]
الى [illegible] في سنة ٣٣٢ ق.م [illegible]
الاسكندر المكدوني [illegible] عليها واصبحت بعد وفاته من
حصة سلوكس [illegible] كانت تلاشت
[illegible] .

وفي سنة ٦٥ [illegible]
[illegible] سوريا [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] حينما كان متجها لمحاربة [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] من المسيحيين [illegible]
[illegible] في سنة ٥٢٦ [illegible]
[illegible] في سنة ٥٩٠ [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] سنة ٦٣٣ [illegible] سوريا [illegible]
جيوش الاسلامية [illegible]
[illegible]

ازدهرت حلب تحت امرة الامويين كسائر البلاد السورية

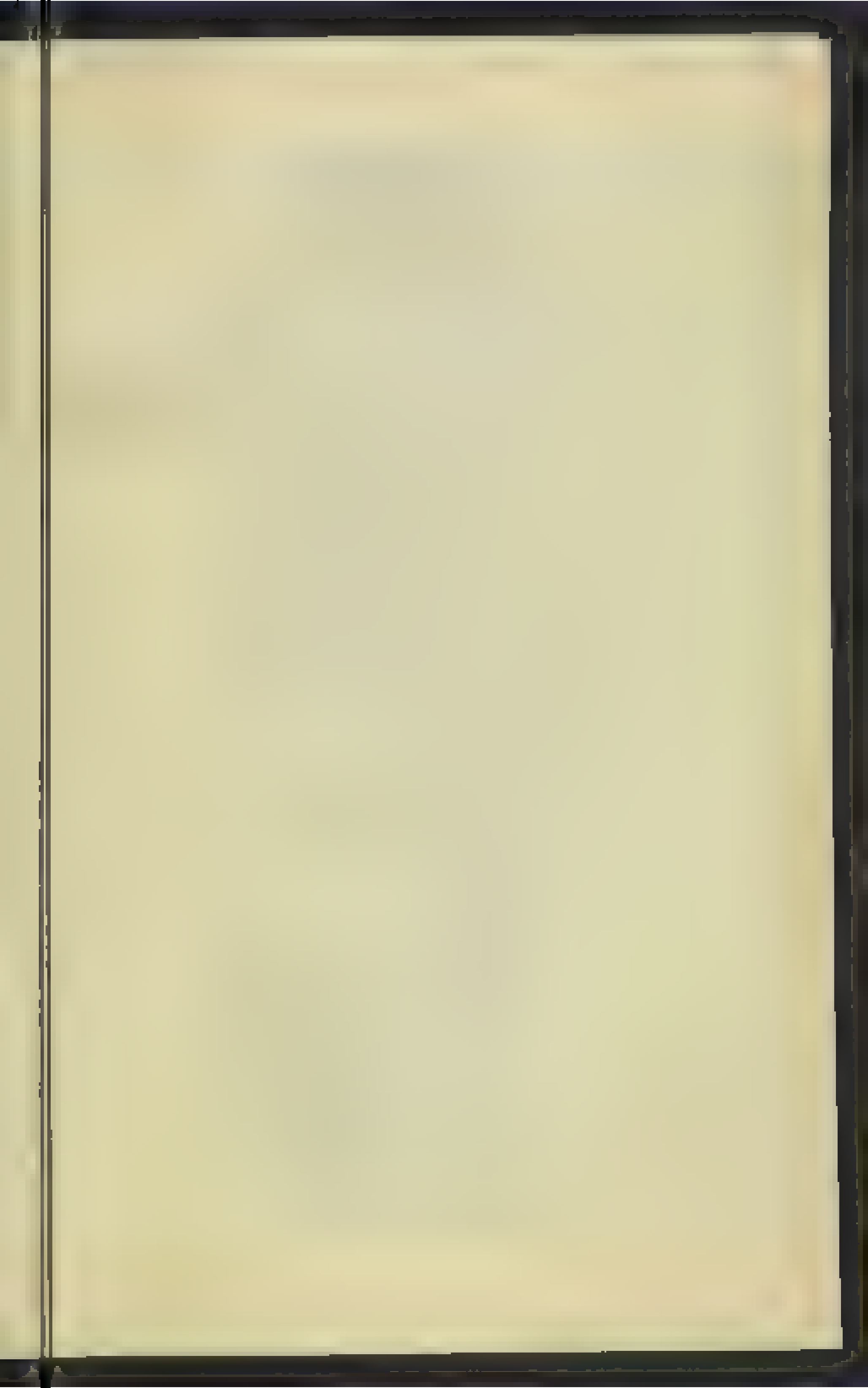
ولكن ما ان حل عام ٧٥٦ حتى جاء الانقلاب [illegible] فحمل من سورية [illegible] لدولة [illegible] [illegible] من الدولة فحدثت حلب [illegible] مدن اخرى وكان ذلك [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] من [illegible] حلب [illegible] في حلب [illegible] [illegible] او [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] حلب [illegible] تحت امرة الفاطميين ثم [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] سنة ١٠٩٨ حتى [illegible] [illegible] امر حلب كسائر [illegible] [illegible] بين ايدي [illegible] زحف الصليبيين [illegible] [illegible] ولكن سكانها [illegible] الحرية [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

قلعة حلب

Aleppo Fortress



هذا الخطر الدائم أقلق السكان وطلبوا من عماد الدين زنكي

الأتابكي أمير الموصل إغاثتهم فقدم [illegible] حلب تحت امرته

من السكان [illegible] . وبعد وفاته تولى ابنه نور الدين زنكي

الإمارة وكانت له انتصارات باهرة على الصليبيين [illegible]

[illegible] ثم [illegible]

حلب [illegible]

ثم [illegible] صلاح الدين الأيوبي [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] في [illegible]

[illegible] في [illegible] حلب .

[illegible] في سنة ١٢٦٠ [illegible] البلاد الشامية ، ثم

[illegible] هولاكو قائد [illegible] حلب [illegible]

والسكان ثم حاصر القلعة ولكن [illegible]

[illegible] بالسلام كما وعد بصيانة القلعة ولكنه لم [illegible]

حرب القلعة وقتل [illegible] .

ثم [illegible] بعد ذلك [illegible] الإسلامية على هولاكو

[illegible] حتى جاء [illegible] الأشرف الذي شدد [illegible]

[illegible] المدينة والقلعة .

[illegible] في سنة ١٤٠١ [illegible]

[illegible] الذي [illegible]

وفي سنة ١٤١٨ [illegible] على حلب [illegible]

حتى اندحارهم في عهد [illegible] العوري و[illegible]

العثمانيين على حلب و[illegible] فأصبحت أكبر مدينة تجارية

في الشرق، وفي القرن السابع عشر [illegible] مع حروب [illegible]

مع [illegible] حتى [illegible] على حلب حتى

١٨٤٠م .

والآن [illegible] الأولى ١٩١٤ – ١٩١٨ [illegible]

فرنسة والانكليزية لتخلص المدينة من الأتراك، ثم جرى

الانتداب الفرنسي [illegible] البلاد السورية إلى دويلات ومنها

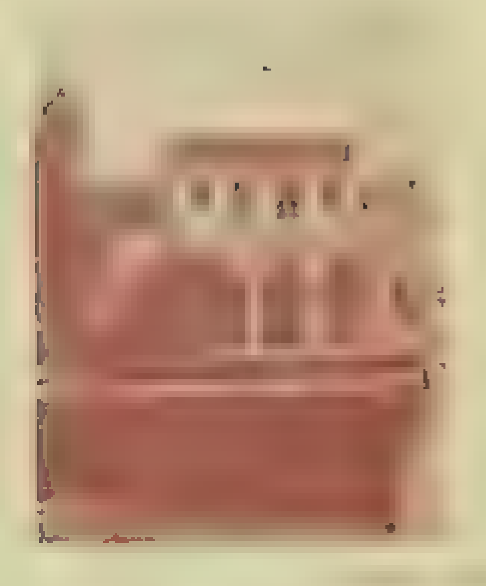
دولة حلب، وفي سنة ١٩٣٦ [illegible] سورية [illegible] استقلالها،

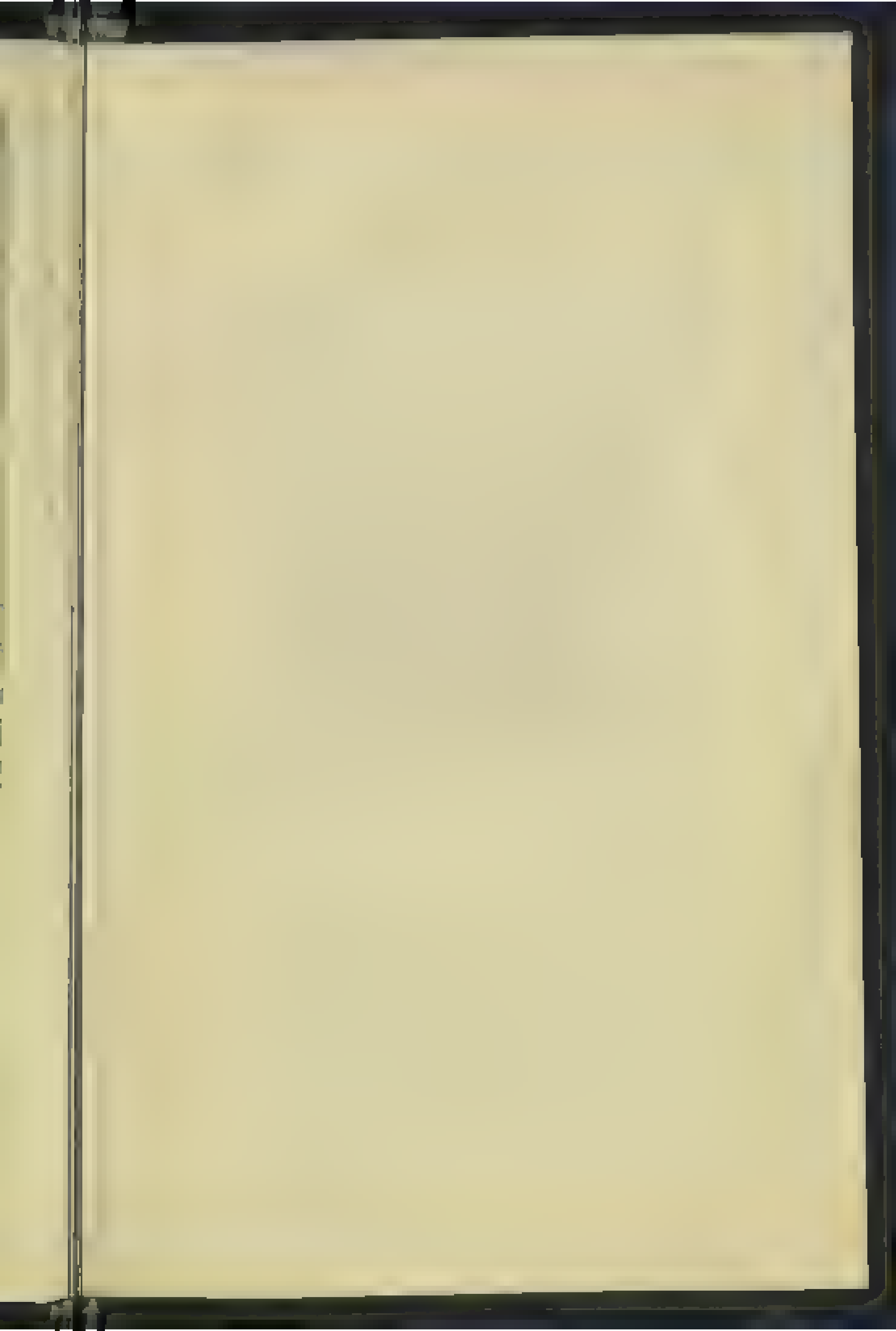
ثم [illegible] سورية

تكافح لاستقلالها حتى [illegible] حيث [illegible]

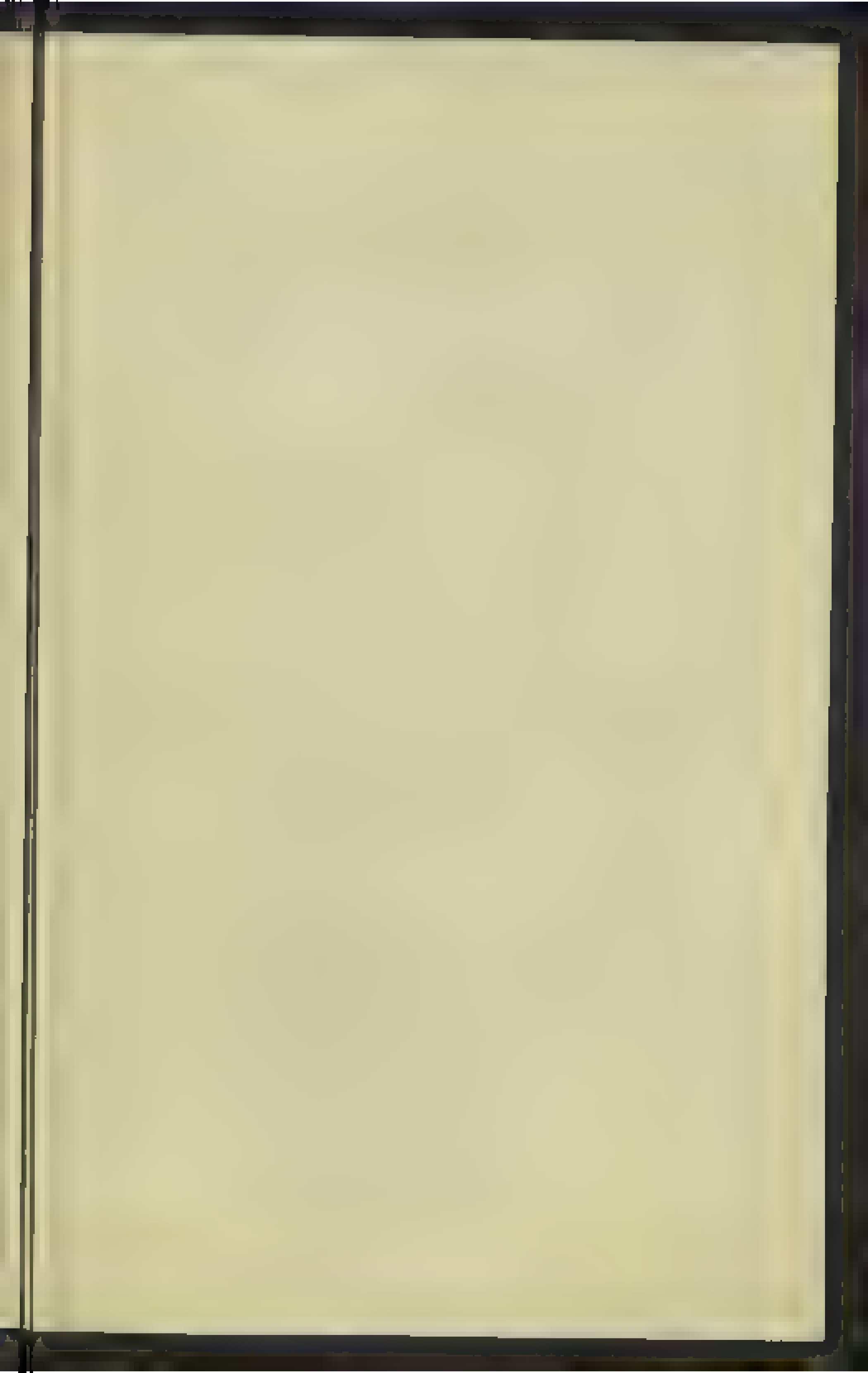
الاستقلال التام [illegible] في سنة ١٩٤٥ .

صبحي الصواف





The Great Mosque



Aleppo, burns its places of worship and libraries down, then storm the citadel but in vain. After having promised peace to its inhabitants, and the safe keeping of the citadel if they surrendered, he did not keep his promises. He destroyed the citadel and slaughtered most of its defenders.

After all those disturbances and defeats, Aleppo sees the Mahometan armies defeat the Mogols and King Ashraf rebuild the town and citadel. But in 1401 the Mogols come back with their leader Tamerlane who destroys the town.

In 1418 the Mamluks conquer Aleppo and rule it till their collapse during the reign of their last king Kansoee [illegible]. The Othmans the Turks conquer Aleppo and the whole of Syria. Aleppo then becomes the most important town in the Near East in the seventeenth century. In 1841 the Egyptian armies under the leadership of Ibrahim Pasha conquer Aleppo.

During the first World War, 1914-1918, the English-Arab armies free Aleppo from the Turkish rule. Then the French come and divide Syria into small states, Aleppo being one of them. In 1936 France makes a pact with Syria and grants it independence but France did not keep her promises and dissolved the Syrian Parliament. Syria fights again till 1941 when, during the second World War, it recovers its full independence.

part of the town he left it and went away. Many Aleppo people had been killed or taken prisoners by the Greek king, so Seif Eddawlat brought by force some of the inhabitants of Caesarea and made them live in Aleppo to replace those people who had been killed or taken prisoners.

In 1098, the Crusaders began to attack Syria. Radwan, the ruler of Aleppo with other Syrian princes tried to retake Antioch which had fallen in the hands of the Crusaders but did not succeed.

Then we see the Crusaders come and attack Aleppo. They did not succeed but its inhabitants paid a war indemnity. The Crusaders came back and attacked the town many times. Aleppo's inhabitants facing that continuous danger made an appeal for help to the king of Mossul, Prince Omad ed Dine Zanki. The latter came with his army, fought the Crusaders, and drove them away and Aleppo then knew some peaceful time under his rule. After his death his son, Prince Noor ed Dine defeated the Crusaders many times, freed Orfa and made Renaud de Chatillon prince of Antioch a prisoner. After a time Gostin, successor of Renaud, was also made prisoner by Noor ed Dine.

After Noor Eddine's death we see Salah Eddine el Ayoubi attack Aleppo several times and at last conquer it. His son Malek ez-Zahir Ghazi becomes ruler of the town and its region. He had many building erected in the town and the Citadel. He married his cousin Deifa Khatoon who was born in the Citadel.

In 1240 we see the Moguls come and attack Syria. Holako the conqueror of Bagdad, attacks

In 63 B. C. the Romans try to extend their empire to the Near East, conquer Syria and Aleppo then knows Roman rule and prosperity. Julian the Roman emperor while advancing through the Near-East going to attack the Persians passes through Aleppo. He was angry to see in it a Council of Aged Men, all christians, ruling the region. He tries to make Aleppo people go back to the worship of Idols and do away with the Christian Religion. In [illegible] A. D. while the Persians were passing through Aleppo and Syria they conquered Aleppo and did the same in [illegible] although the Patriarch of that town called Mikos went and begged Xerxes to spare his town. After a few years a pact was signed between Xerxes and the emperor [illegible] by which all the Syrian lands were no longer harassed by the Persian attacks.

In 636 A. D. the whole of Syria was in the hands of the Mohammedan armies. Aleppo with its citadel surrendered to them. Prosperity was then enjoyed everywhere under the [illegible]. This prosperity did not last long for in 750 A. D. the Abbassides made of Syria a secondary country. Some greedy Turks began to take advantage of this state of affairs and became the masters of some important towns and the Akhshidites became the supreme masters. Seif Eddine el-Hamdani prince of Mossul drove them out of the country and became himself its ruler. Under his rule the town knew a period of construction of science and prosperity. Although he was always fighting the Greeks he was a patron of the Arts and always had poets around him.

Nicephore the Greek king was able to attack Aleppo and occupy it but could not capture its citadel. After he had destroyed a large

Mitaneen. The Hittites try again to conquer it and Aleppo with its neighbours tries to drive back the Hittites armies, but Hattooseel the Second king of the Hittites defeats Aleppo and its allies and occupies the town. After a short time Aleppo rose against the Hittites and regained its freedom. A certain time after that we see Sabilolioma the Hittite Conqueror attack Aleppo and install one of his sons Tilibino as king of the town. Another one of his sons becomes king of Aleppo till the Hittite empire collapses in 1200 B.C. Aleppo became afterwards the capital of a little kingdom like the other Hittite kingdoms and still shows some of the Hittite characteristics. These little kingdoms became allied and tried to conquer Babylon but did not succeed and always remained on bad terms with that kingdom.

In 853 B.C. Salmanazar the Third conquered Aleppo and offered sacrifices to its gods as thanksgiving for his victory. The town remained under the rule of the Assyrians until Sardari the Third king of Ourarto, near lake Van conquered it but kept it for a short time when Teglat Falasar retook it in 743 B.C.

Aleppo remained under the Assyrian rule till the sudden disappearance of the latter kingdom which was definitely defeated by the Macedean and Babylonians in 612 B.C. So Aleppo was under the Babylonian rule for a while centuries till the Persians stormed it and occupied it. Because of all these defeats Aleppo began to approach the small Arab kingdoms. In 332 B.C. Alexander the Great conquered it and after his death Seleucus Nicator restored its previous importance and called it "Beroea".

حديقة الاطفال - حلب

The Chidren's Park

Agade ([illegible]50–2[illegible]2 B.C.) tried to conquer it and called it «Halababaa Warman».

Then Aleppo knew a time of prosperity under the reign of Hammurabi el-Babeli and Zamarleem king of Mari (now Tell Hariri) and that 2000 B.C. Zamarleem went often to Aleppo, offered sacrifices to its god and was on good terms with its kings. Then we see Hammurabi el Babelli in danger and he asks for help from the successor of the king of Aleppo. The latter sends him 15000 soldiers to fight with his army and help him against his enemies. A war happens between Aleppo and its neighbouring kingdom Katana. The kings of Babylon and of Mari intervene to make those important trade routes quiet again. Aleppo's king [illegible] the king of Katana [illegible] him to come to Aleppo in order to sign a pact of good neighbourship between them. The records of Mari mention the dynasty of three Aleppo kings: Yarim Lim, Hammurabi and Yarim Adad.

Then we see Aleppo trying to oppose the advancing great armies of the Hittites but it is conquered by them in the year 1820 B.C. and it remains under their rule till 1650 B.C. when it becomes a part of the country of the Mitaneen. In 1473 B.C. Thutmose the Third, Pharaoh of Egypt, conquered it but that was for a short time only, then it became again a part of the kingdom of the Mitaneen.

The Hittites came back to Syria and their king [illegible] the Second conquered Aleppo. After a short time Aleppo gets its freedom and becomes again a part of the countries of the

Aleppo Through the Ages

by

Subhi el-Sawaf

Head of the Service of Antiquities — Aleppo

Aleppo is one of the oldest cities in the World. Many have disappeared, but it is still alive and prosperous.

It has been known as « Halep » since 3000 B. C. It would be difficult to say something about its origin, for little has reached us about the old cities of the World. An ancient tradition says that when Abraham left Ur and came to Harran and then to Aleppo on his way to the country of the Canaan (Palestine), he stayed on one of its hills, and that every morning he used to milk his fair cow and give some of the milk to the neighbouring people who were astonished to see a cow so nice and fair. Afterwards those people built a town around that hill and called it « Halab el-Shahba » i.e. he milked the fair cow. But it is only tradition, for Abraham passed through Aleppo only 2000 B. C., it was known as «Aleppo» in 3.000 B. C.

The first time it was known historically was during the reign of Rimush (2315 – 2306 B. C.). Rimush was the successor of Saragon el-Agadi who conquered Aleppo, and took its king Lugal Ushumgal as prisoner. After a certain time Aleppo recovered its freedom, but Naram Sin e-

on a large scale with many a foreign country. Its natural, agricultural and animal wealth was and still is a great factor in that trade with foreign lands. Business people are — with the help of the government — trying to create a free custom zone near Aleppo to make of it a liaison point for its trade with Iran, Turkey and America. Exports are such as: Wool, licorice roots, pistachio nuts, tobacco, [illegible] of [illegible] and olive oil. Imports from America such as cars, agricultural, industrial and electrical machinery, canned goods, glucose, oils, fats, greases, pharmaceutical products, [illegible], textiles, ready made clothes, iron bars and plates, steel, motors, engines, frigidaires and drugs. Last year exports to America amounted to [illegible] Syrian pounds and imports from America amounted to [illegible] Syrian pounds. These imports formed 23 % of all imports to Syria and Lebanon for the preceding year. This deficit in the commercial balance — considering the new economical policy — will in the future be rectified and imports and exports will balance themselves owing to the important and growing possibilities of the country.

In this brief statement I have tried to give to you, our friends and sons of the Lebanese Syrian homeland who emigrated to America, a picture of the economic life of Aleppo. I hope that this statement will be welcomed by you. We are glad to see you arrive among us safely and wish you to go back safely also to your new home which you have chosen in America, and we consider you the beating heart of our country wherever you are.

Aleppo, Syria, August 17th, 1950

Mohamad Said El Zaim

lying on the west side of Idlib has an area of 3 to 4,000 hectars and promises great wealth when drained. The Euphrates valley of 250,000 hectars will also be a source of agricultural riches when all of is cultivated for at present only 80,000 hectars are being farmed. Another project is the main canal to be dug between Tell Maghas and Bassajeh 40 kilometers long and which will water 7000 new hectars of land.

River Qouek basin which is usually flooded during the rainy months and which has an area of 18,000 hectars will, when its courses are properly regulated be a source of a new wealth to that northern part of Syria.

The Syrian Government owns lands amounting to 163,000 hectars in the north of Syria and 320,000 in the Jazireh When all these lands are well watered and completely farmed, they also will add another source of wealth to the country.

Latakieh Port

That future port will be vital to Syria and especially to Aleppo. Its importance is a great factor in the economic life of Syria, and its relation with the World So the Syrian Government has decided to start building it and intends to let foreign capital share to a certain degree in its construction. Every Syrian must consider his sharing in its construction as a national duty for Syria cannot enjoy its life fully without a port of its own politically and economically speaking Syria has a Mediterranean seacoast line.

Trade with Foreign Lands

Aleppo is now trying to get back its past commercial importance. It used to do business

[illegible]

A Southern view of Aleppo

hours, wages, weekly and yearly holidays, sickness, accidents and discharge compensations are controlled by law.

Economical Independance

The policy of economical independance, and the sparing with the associated interests with Lebanon are a sure guaranty for a bright future for Syria. Commerce and industry can prosper only when they are protected by reasonable protective laws and never by the complete freedom of commercial exchange which Lebanon has always tried to enjoy and which has created many an economical and even political difficulty between the two countries. Syria could no longer hope to live in following that free commercial policy with Lebanon. Further more, Agricultural products are exported to many countries, and Lebanon buys very little from Syria while it sells its goods for a hundred times more than what it buys. Unless a mutual and advantageous pact is reached between the two countries it will be hard to prevent numerous commercial difficulties arising between these sister states which would prosper if good will and understanding were arrived at.

Irrigation Projects

North Syria hopes to sees its irrigation projects completed very soon, for its extensive regions will then know an era of great prosperity. Ghab marsh lying between Madeek fortress and Jisr-el-Shoghour has an area of about 30,000 hectars. When irrigated it will produce great agricultural and industrial wealth. Roj marsh

A new company has been recently been formed to make cement. It hopes to be able to have an output of 200 tons a day within a year from to-day, and that quantity will supply the local demand which increases day by day.

Oil-extracting plants are doing well now. Many oily plants and seeds are used in this industry, especially cotton seeds. The largest plant is called "The Syrian Company for extracting Vegetable oils." It was established in 1945 and its products are tasty, good, and used on a large scale. Mr Yorgho Obagi and Co have also a modern extracting plant which expects a bright future. Other small plants are scattered all over the country.

The Wool industry has also started a new age in Aleppo. Spinning, weaving and knitting of local wool have made great progress. Messrs. Mazeed and Sheik Trab have 1,000 spindles and their factory is the first of its kind in Syria. Mr. Mustafa Sabbagh and Co have started a velvet plant, also the first in Syria.

Other industries which the country needs and which do not exist are paper-mills, chemical fertilizer producing plants, brick-kilns in the Jazireh for it lacks building stone, spare parts factories to turn out spare parts for motor-cars, tractors, engines, agricultural machines, etc.

Protection of Workers

The Syrian Working Class Code has guaranteed all possible rights for the working class people, in the same way as western working people have their rights guaranteed. Working

kilograms of goods mostly cotton. Half of it is used in Syria and the other half is exported to Iraq, Transjordania, Palestine etc.

Aghabani stuff was a large and flourishing industry but rayon silk took the place of natural silk, and decreased its output. Another cause of its becoming smaller is that clothing fashion in Java, Singapore, Turkey and even Hejaz, has changed into more European fashion. Hand looms are still working on that Aghabani (Arabesque designed stuff) and modern machines are helping in creating beautiful designs on that special stuff. It is now one third of its ancient output and Saudi Arabia used to import a large quantity of it.

The Cloth Stamping Industry. There are 10 firms doing stamping on the various cloths woven in Aleppo, and some of them rival European stamped cloths, and others keep their original and ancient style.

Carpets, rugs, plaster, metal polish, oriental pastry, macaroni, sweets, jams, canned goods, ropes, copper ware, thread, gumming, printing, shoes, cigarettes, rice-shelling, travelling bags, embroidery, beautiful and fashionable pieces of furniture, floor tiles, chairs, beds, etc., all these are products of Aleppo.

Tanning has made great progress, and it is supplying the local market with most of its requirements. Mr. Wanes Dibbagh's tanning firm does up-to-date tanned leathers which rival European leathers.

Cigarette paper - The raw material for this industry is imported, Aleppo turns out every month 11,000,000 cigarette-paper packs 9,500,000 are used up locally and the rest is exported to Iraq Transjordania and other countries, A large quantity is used by the Regie. This industry has a syndicate or council called "The United Syndicate for the Industry of Cigarette paper."

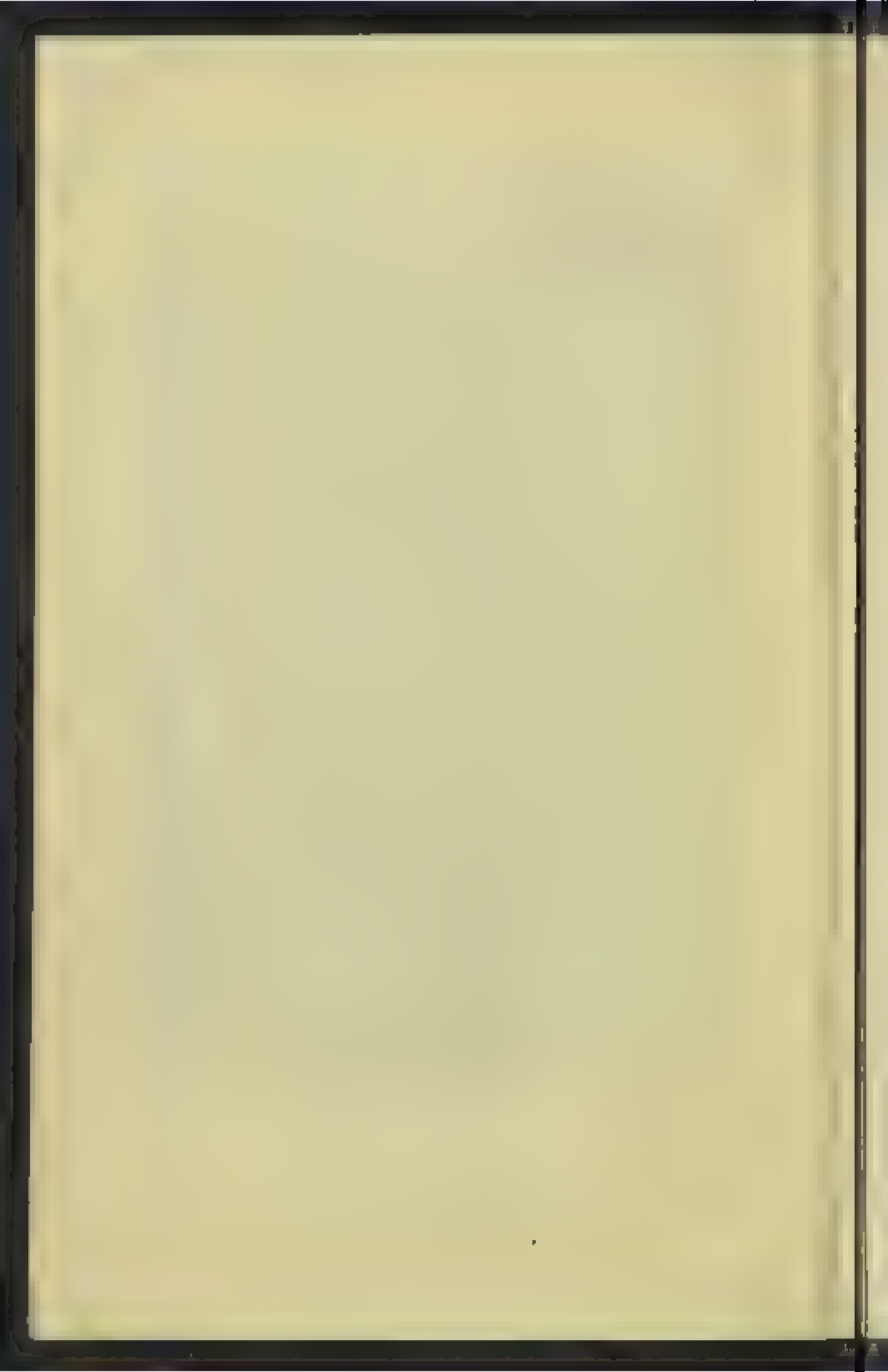
Gold and silver fine wire-making is another Aleppo industry. It is used for different purposes such as gold or silver [illegible] cloth jewellery fancy ware etc. This is an old industry of Aleppo and it is another proof of the taste and craftsmanship of its inhabitants.

Ice-making. There are about 18 ice making plants. They produce about 100 tons of ice a day besides private house frigidaires. A large frigidaire has been built by Aleppo Industry and Agricultural Co, in Neirab which will render a great service to many farmers and traders.

Aleppo has also started another industry: The making of mill-stones. These stones are as good as European ones. Syria uses some and exports to Iraq what exceeds its needs.

Other secondary small industries are to be found in Aleppo such as mirror-making which is growing. Licorice roots industry is one of the most important: about [illegible] tons are exported to New Jersey by McAndrews and Forbes Ltd. Licorice is useful in medecine.

The knitting industry began 20 years ago. 300 machines are knitting yearly about [illegible]



The Mihrab of Mosque Ferdoss

Aleppo hopes to see its soap making industry advance and grow larger by using some other oils extracted from various oily plants grown in the country. Already a few oil-extracting plants have begun to extract different kinds of oils.

Other Industries

Other industries have an important share in the industrial life of Aleppo. Stockings and silk shirts have three factories:

M. Youssef Moshabkess' factory	58 machines
Messrs. Tamaz and Ohery' »	36 »
Messrs. Moh. and Kamel Sayem el Dahr' factory	14 »

These factories turn out about 23,235 pairs at present but they can produce a larger quantity when necessary. There are other hand machines which turn out also a few thousand pairs.

Corn mills, 19 in number, grind every day 3[illegible] tons of corn of the best quality. These mills are all operated according to an up-to-date system. Aleppo consumes 10[illegible] tons and exports the rest.

Cotton shelling and bale pressing are also very important in Aleppo and Idlib. There are about 70 factories. This number is increasing with the increase of cotton growing.

Alcohol and alcoholic drinks plants are producing every year about 3,720 tons. A large quantity is used up in Aleppo and the rest is exported. We hope that this industry will increase when Syrian Customs are separated from Lebanon's.

lower, and if Syrian importers of raw material could have more foreign exchange money at the official rate and not at black market one, you would see Syrian industries more prosperous and advanced, and we would need little protective import tariff. Egypt has with the aid of American experts started a factory for artificial silk (rayon) and Syria and especially Aleppo hope that one day also she will have a similar factory. We can say the silk weaving industry is of the highest importance in the economical life of Syria.

Soap Making

Soap making is an old industry in Aleppo. Soap was exported to Europe even from the beginning of the sixteenth century. Although it has not yet undertaken all the modern improvements it should have done, it is still the favourite soap in Iraq for it is pure and made solely of pure olive oil, and no other fats or oils are mixed with it. There are about 15 soap factories in Aleppo which turn out 6000 tons of soap when the olive oil harvest is good, and only 3000 tons when it is little. Syria of course uses a lot of it, and a good quantity is exported to Iraq. One kilogram costs nowadays about 200 piastres.

Soap making has recently started to improve its ways and qualities. Messrs. [illegible] and Sons and the [illegible] Company Ltd. of Aleppo have built factories to make various kinds of soaps such as toilet, commercial and shaving soaps. Aleppo makes a special perfumed soap called "Aleppo sabun [illegible]" which has a sweet smell and is valued by all those who know and have used it.

uses a fair quantity of it. The most important silk factories in Aleppo are :

Name of the factory	Number of looms
The Syrian Company for silk Weaving	100
Sami Sayem el Dahr	84
Moh. Saleh and Moh. Helal	64
Abdulkerim and Joseph Khayat	46
Abdulkader Sayem el Dahr	46
Michel Sayegh	38
Wali Bros	37
Moh. Said and Fuad el Zaim	36
El Haj Omar Salem	36
Showkat Aziz	31
Kostaki Shelhot	28
Akel and Helwani	28
Dabbagh Sawass and Ido	25
Ahmed and Said Shahadeh	23
Ahmed Herbly and Sons	23
Hakim Bros	20
Moh. AbdulRahman Owera	20
Moh. and AbdulHamid Hamsho	20
AbdulKader Tatary	17
El Haj Omar Fakkas	15
El Haj Ahmed Tatary	15
AbdulJalil Shaherekh	15
Abdullah and Saleh Helwany	14
Moh. Attar Salem	14
Mahmoud Ali Khder	13
etc	etc

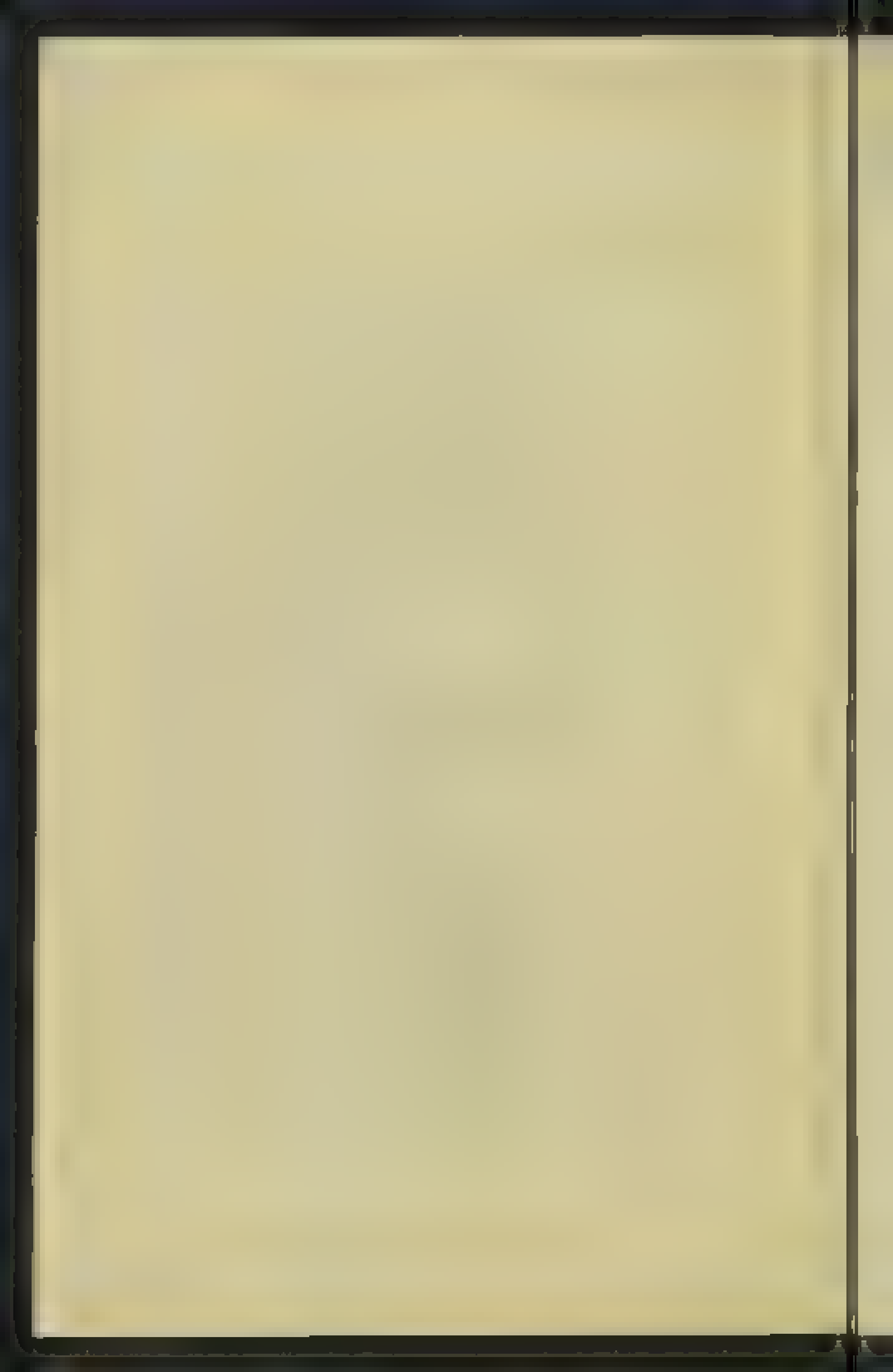
This industry would, had the policy of restricted imports been more severe, have made greater progress and Aleppo would nearly turn out 70 % of the silk weaving industry in Syria, if electric current and fuel costs were

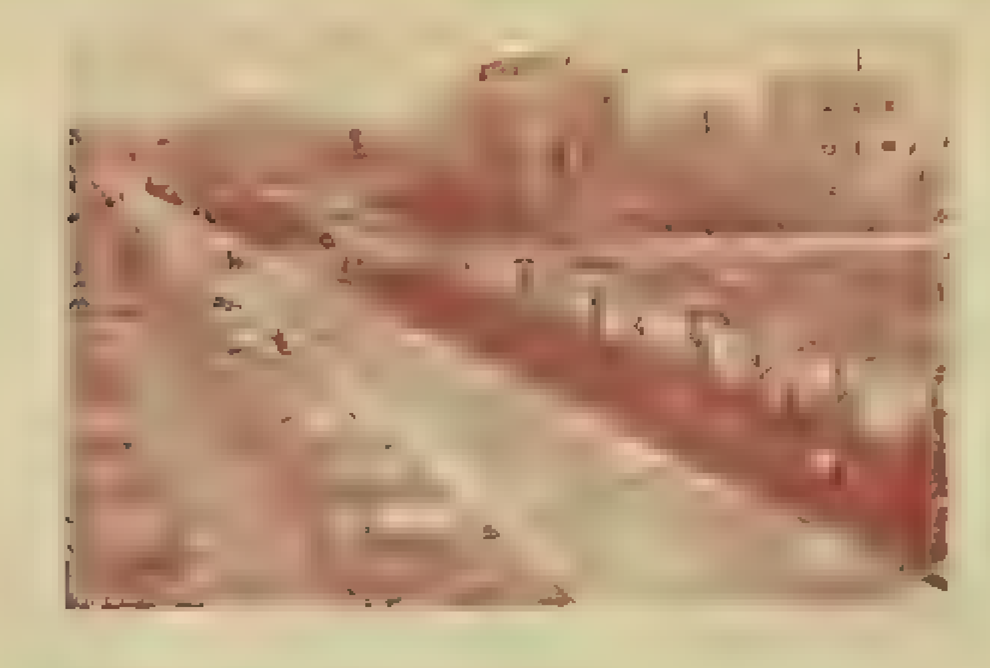
Silk hand weaving mills

Aleppo was renowned for this industry in the period of the natural silk. Silk stuffs had fast colours, were well woven and had beautiful designs and fine appearance. But as soon as artificial silk (rayon) was created natural silk weaving nearly died out, and very little is woven nowadays. There is a great hope for the revival of this industry as soon as the "Modern Dying Plants of Homs" are completed on the river el Assi. For the moment there are in Aleppo about 5000 hand looms which are working and supplying with rayon stuffs the markets of Iraq, Palestine, Transjordania, Saudi Arabia, Aden and other Arab countries. These stuffs are of a very good quality and some of them are superior to mechanically woven stuffs. A hand loom turns out 10 meters daily. Hand loom weaving together with the modern silk weaving and cotton weaving supply work for about 30000 weavers including the affiliated branches such as twisting, gumming, dying, ironing, stamping, etc.

Mechanical Silk Weaving Mills

This industry began in Aleppo in 1922 with two looms only, while it had [illegible] in 19[illegible] and 850 in 1938. Nowadays there are 2[illegible] looms. Each one turns out [illegible] meters per eight hours work. Most of these looms work 16 hours per day. The silk stuff so turned out finds a good market in Iraq, Transjordania and the other Arab countries. A good lot is sold to Persia, Afghanistan through Iraq and to Turkey through the northern boarders. Of course the local market





شارع فيصل - حلب

Feissal Street

The other mills are specialised in the spinning of staple fibre imported from Italy, France England and Switzerland Some mills spin local cotton. The production of each spindle is estimated at 150 grs per eight hours work. If Aleppo mills could run 16 hours every day, they would turn out 4400 tons a year necessary for the hand and mechanical weaving industry in Aleppo and other cities.

Cotton Hand Weaving Mills

This industry is very old in Aleppo and its products were exported even to Europe but nowadays they are exported to Iraq Transjordania and Saudi Arabia besides what Syria uses. Aleppo weavers are renowned for their skill and taste in this branch of weaving which turns out various and beautiful cotton goods. Hand weaving looms in Aleppo are about 2[illegible]00 and every hand loom turns out daily 15 meters of woven goods, which are as strong, as beautiful and as well known as the mechanically woven goods. Among them we can mention the damask bed covers oriental clothing dima towels, and other goods.

Cotton Mechanical weaving Industry

This industry is nearly all controlled by the Syrian Company for Spinning and Weaving which has for that purpose about 200 looms. The cotton goods so woven are as good as the goods imported. This Company turns out various kinds of ... ams maddapolam sheets and striped goods. El-Sharaba Co. turns out through its 80 looms various cotton goods which have a great demand in the market.

of the country. Olive-oil exported is estimated at 10.000 tons, and is sold to Italy, America, Portugal, England, France, etc.

North Syria is surely rich in petroleum, gasoline, kerosine, etc. Well drilling is going on in every part of the country especially in North Syria. Success in finding oil will, in the future, crown our hard task of searching and drilling. Phospherous deposits are plentiful in many regions. Djabool Salt Lake is supplying Syria with sufficient salt, and we expect in the future to extract caustic soda necessary for soap making. Around Bishry mountain there is plenty of asphalt. Within two or three years Euphrates water will reach Aleppo, and this important town will see its dream fulfilled, and will know then comfort, and beautiful gardens.

Aleppo Industries

Spinning Mills

If we study Aleppo industries we find that they are quite various but the most important ones are cotton and fibro spinning. There are four important mills :

Name of the spinning mill	Spindles	Established
1 — The Syrian Company for spinning and weaving	20.[illegible]	1933
2 — Shabarekh and Hemmame Co	[illegible]00	[illegible]938
3 — El Shahbaa Co. (Batex)	16.000	[illegible]945
4 — Sami Sayem el-Dahr	5.000	[illegible]94[illegible]

these adverse factors Aleppo still occupies the highest place as an exporter of Syrian products.

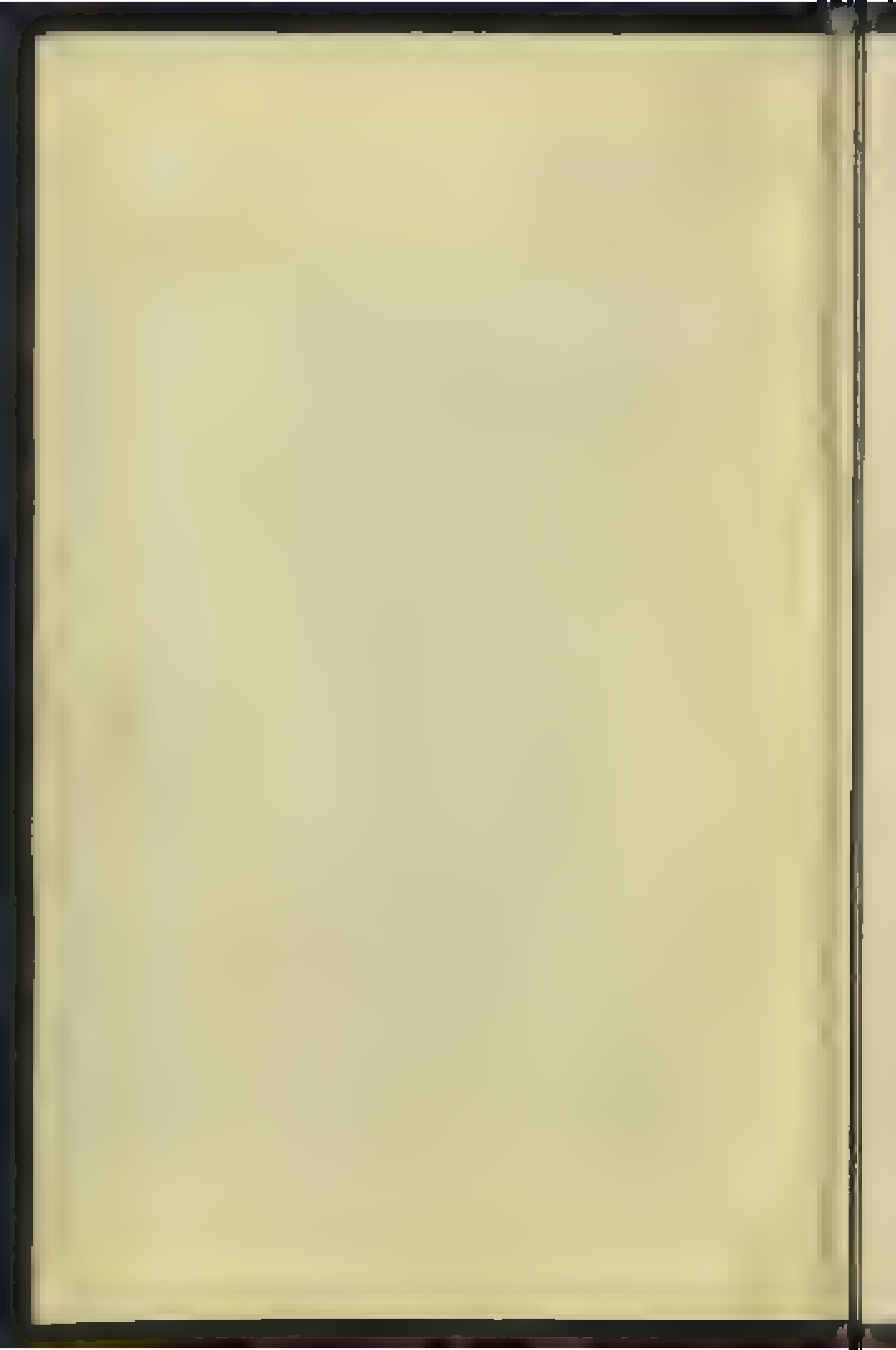
Of the Syrian wool exported to America and used there for carpet weaving 80%, is supplied by Aleppo and Northern Syria. Although sheep have been almost destroyed by various unfortunate causes and [illegible] there remain only three million [illegible] Aleppo exported nearly all the wool which has left Syria this year. The total weight was 3[illegible] tons at the selling price of 7[illegible] cents per pound. Aleppo [illegible] the Syrian regions in the export of cereals. Lebanon alone is getting about 1[illegible] tons of wheat from Aleppo and the Jazireh and if [illegible] are favorable about [illegible] tons will go to Europe.

Hides, guts, licorice roots which are exported, are Aleppo region produce. Cotton promises well this year. Aleppo, Jazireh and Hama expect to be able to export about [illegible] tons of seedless cotton. [illegible] 1945-46 Syria produced only 5,000 tons. Cotton in old times was only grown in certain regions such as [illegible] and Izaz, but nowadays cotton growing has spread to other waterless regions [illegible] river-watered ones. Farmers have tried to discover old Roman water canals hidden under the ground. Dams are being built on rivers and [illegible] to help in the growth of cotton. Another 10 years Syria will become the second most important exporter of cotton after Egypt.

Olive trees cover most of the western and southern parts of Aleppo regions. Old Roman oil presses are a proof of the importance of the oil trade, one of the sources of [illegible] prosperity

independant and was no longer a part of Tur-
key it began to look for new markets and
improve its ways of doing business with other
countries. Notwithstanding the troublesome
French occupation Syria and especially Aleppo
awakened to an economical improvement and
began to use machinery and with science and
art created a new world. North Syria the most
productive region in all the country and the
plains of the Jezireh which began to be tilled
and grown knew and saw a most promising
horizon for those plains had been left untilled
for more than 500 years. Water raising engines
were set near the Euphrates at el-Khabour, the
Balikh the Assi and after these immense plains
had been watered and cultivated sources of local
and new fortunes sprang up. Aleppo factories
began to use electricity and power, and fol-
lowed new and scientific processes. New indus-
tries sprung up in every corner of the country.

If the French occupation had been more
faithful to its duties regarding the industrial
prosperity of the country, if the National and
Independant Governments had paid a little more
attention to the industrial side of the country,
if the Syrian mentality had not sometimes been
a little afraid of the occupying European and
his colonial purposes, if the European trouble-
makers had not created new troubles in this
country preventing it from enjoying life stabi-
lity, and its dearest wish, its independence, if
Nations had found a better and more human
solution to Palestine and its problems you
would find Syria nowadays, brighter, more pros-
perous and [illegible]. Notwithstanding all



Aleppo and its minarets

Aleppo was so well known that even Shakespeare mentioned it in his play Macbeth. Chevalier d'Arvieux who was a French consul in Aleppo from [illegible] to [illegible] wrote a whole book on this city. To give you an idea of the importance of Aleppo and its commerce it is said that during the reign of Noor el Deen Zanki, a certain Aleppo trader left at his death a fortune of twenty thousand dinars.

Aleppo lost its famous commercial importance after the opening of the Suez Canal but later on recovered it with the trade it made with Armenia, Asia Minor, Kurdistan and Persia. The spirit of commerce was the soul of that revival and many of its inhabitants emigrated to those countries seeking work and gain. Nearly every country on earth has some Aleppean doing business or working there and an ancient proverb says "Even some Aleppeans reach India". That was when steam and electricity were not yet known. We may say nowadays that an Aleppean can find in every country a brother from Lebanon, Damascus and Homs. Most Aleppo emigrants are prosperous and have a certain high position in society. Everywhere you can find Aleppeans as clever traders and workers.

Aleppo has notwithstanding all its unfortunate commercial setbacks maintained, as much as possible its commercial and industrial character. Before the first World War it was one of the most important commercial centers in the Turkish Empire and the products of its industries fed the markets of Asia Minor and the Turkish Empire. When Syria became nearly

West and that the city of Lyons in France improved its precious silk industry with Aleppo looms. The name of 'Arabic period' was given in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries to the improvement of the silk weaving industry in Europe.

Ibn Jbeir said about Aleppo that its markets were marvelous each one having its special trade and industry. Yakoot el Hamwee in his well-known book said that God lavished His blessings upon Aleppo and that He had also preferred it to all other towns. Cotton, sesame, tobacco, vegetables and fruits grew there in plenty without being watered by human hands.

The author of the book called 'Jahomanna' said that Aleppo was very skilful in the making of carpets. Doctor Marbourg said that in his time ([illegible]) Aleppo had [illegible] trades and many fine gold thread, dying and tanning factories.

Wood-carving and painting was flourishing in Aleppo in the tenth century. Noor ed Deen Zanki ordered a pulpit to be made in Aleppo for the Mosque el Aksa. Hamed ibn Zafer el Halabi and Suleiman ibn Maali made that pulpit of wood and inlaid it with ebony and ivory and the date 564 Hegira was carved on it.

Glass making was a specialty of Aleppo and Armenaz and glass ware was sold to Baghdad and Baghdad princes were proud to adorn their palaces with Aleppo beautiful glass ware.

Paper was made of wood. A quarter of the city still bears the name of the quarter in which people used to make the paper called el Waraka.

Aleppo was the center of all the Eastern trades and industries. Darmon the explorer said so when he visited this town in the sixteenth century. Venice had a consul in Aleppo during the reign of the Mamluks. One of the numerous khans (a large inn and business center) still bears the name of "Khan al-Banadka".

Carrier pigeons used to carry the mail between Aleppo, Bagdad and Alexandretta. English came to Aleppo during the reign of James the First. A few French men had come before them. There were in 1775 80 business and agency firms in this town.

Ibn Batutah in his geography book which he wrote in 1355 repeats and makes certain what scientists, history-writers and explorers had said or written before him about Aleppo. He said also that the Aleppo region, and especially that of Idlib produced cotton in large quantities which were exported to Ceuta and Andalusia.

De Roze a tourist who visited Aleppo in 1644 said that the town was very beautiful and did the largest amount of business and had the cleverest and most powerful traders of every nation on earth and that there was a French consul.

Poujoulat a French tourist who was in Aleppo in 1831 said that Aleppo was the most important town after Stanbul in the whole of Asia-Minor.

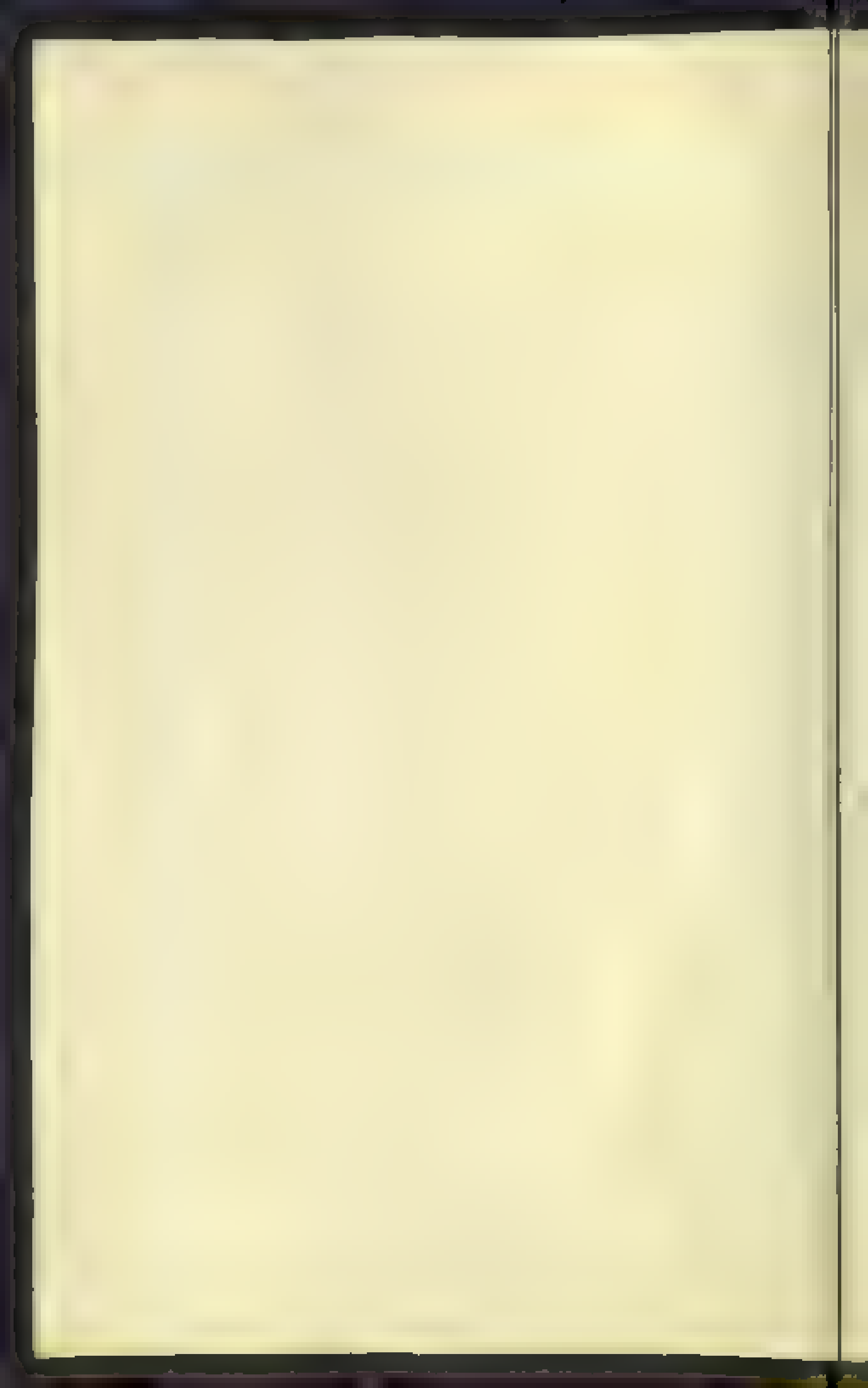
Sanda another tourist who visited Aleppo said that the Medieval Wars (the Crusades) carried many an industry from the East to the

The Economic Life of Aleppo

Aleppo the centre of a flourishing past, and the town of a bright future was in past ages during Roman rule the land of agricultural bounty between the plains of the Euphrates and the valley of the river el-Assi (the Orontes). Its mountains and hills were then covered with dense forests and its plains had a system of water canals irrigating them as blood veins do to the human body.

Aleppo was also the land of bounty during the rule of the Arabs and the Caliphs. Its climate is extremely dry and healthy. Bakka, Rassafa and Membedj were the summer resorts of the Caliphs and places of rest for the Princes. An English explorer who visited Aleppo says that he found the remains of 42 cities in Aleppo and that these remains are a tangible proof of its importance and of its ancientness.

Aleppo was the crossroad of trade between the East and the West and before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and the opening of the Suez Canal no other eastern city could have rivalled Aleppo in its various commercial branches and the number of its business firms. It did business with India, the Middle-East, Armenia and Persia and exported their produce and products to Europe and imported various goods from Geneva, Venice and Holland.



You're Welcome!

An outline

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and

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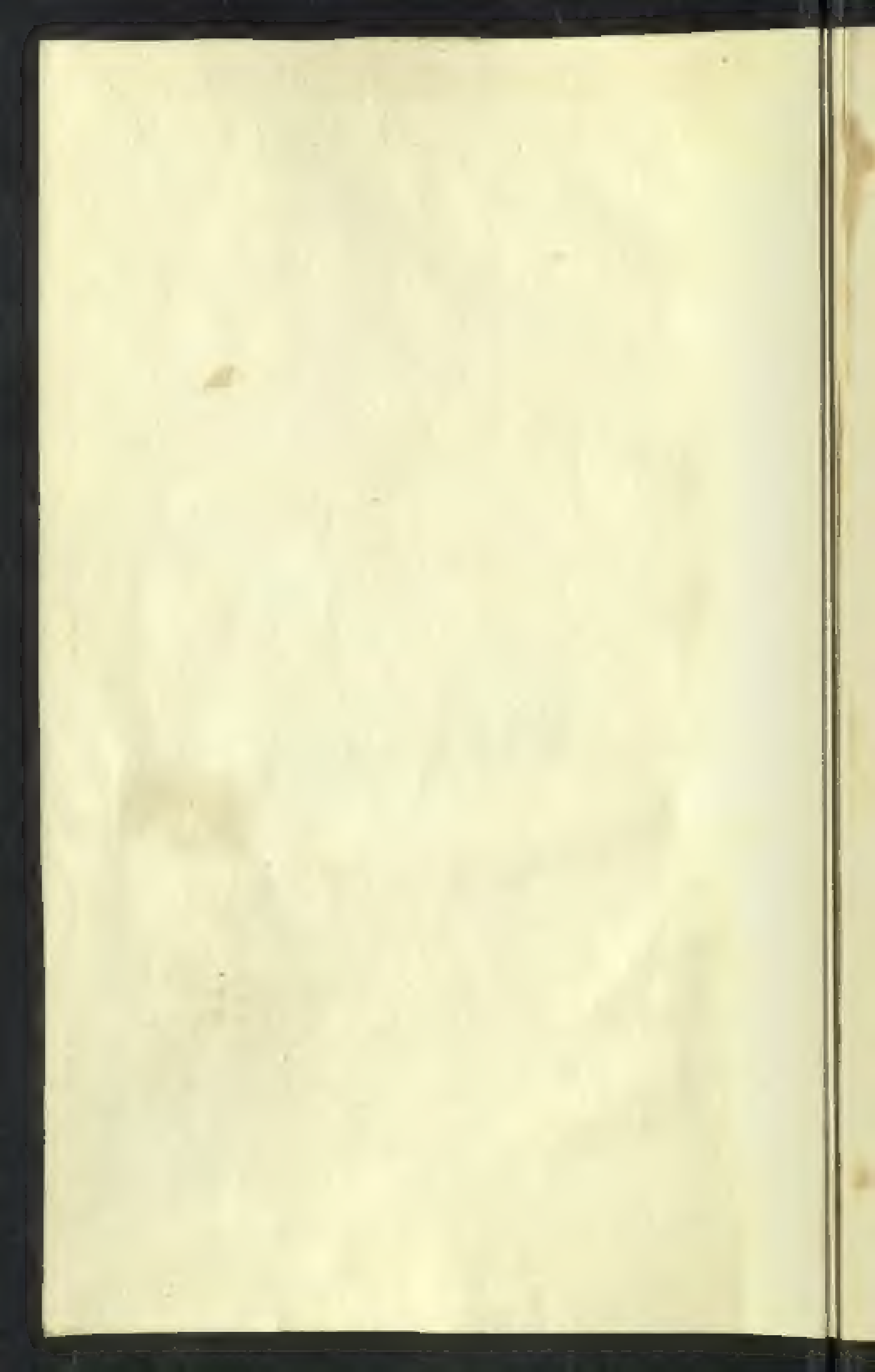
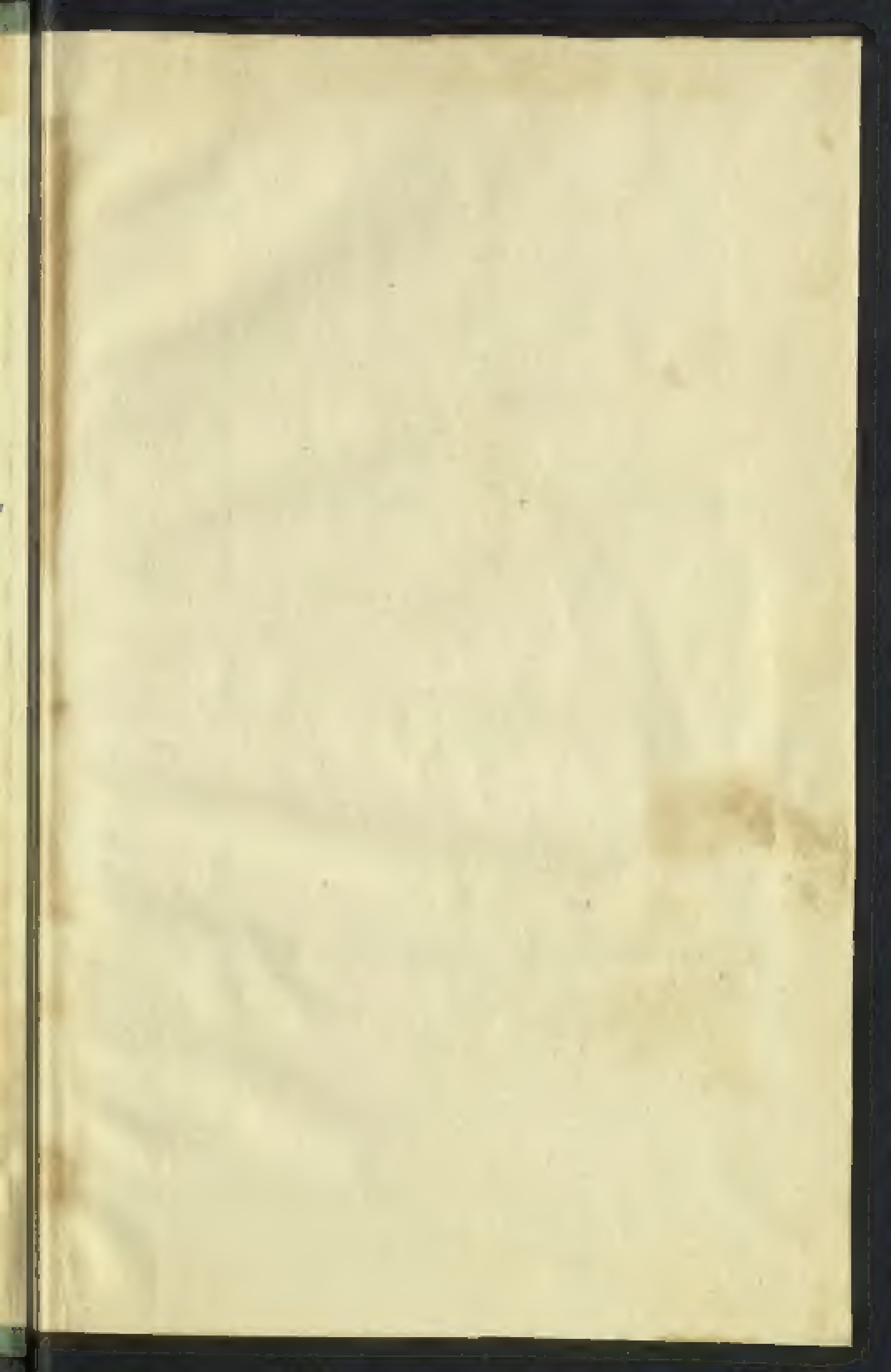
August 30 and 31, 1950

Rotos Printing Press





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